



**ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION NEEDS IN
AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN & PACIFIC (ACP) STATES FOR CTA'S
PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**

AFRICA

Country Study: Angola

Final report

Prepared by:

Terra Firma Lda

Simon Norfolk

Vera Ribeiro

Kees Groenendijk

on behalf of the

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List of Acronyms

ACP	Africa Caribbean Pacific
ADC	African Diplomatic Corps
AFRODAT	African Forum and Network on Debt Development
ADRA	Associação para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente (Association for rural Development and Environment)
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunities Act
AIDS	Acquired ImmunoDeficiency Syndrome
BCMLE	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIDAC	Centro de Informação e Documentação
CONGA	Comité das Organizações Não Governamentais em Angolana (Committee for NGOs working in Angola)
CLUSA	Cooperative League of the United States of America
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DNAF	Direcção Nacional de Agricultura e Florestas (National Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry)
DORA	Distribution of Reference Books on Agriculture
EC	European Commission
EPA	European Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FADIP	Fundo de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento de Industria Pesqueira (Fund for support to the Development of the fishing Industry)
FONGA	Forum das ONGs Angolanas (Forum of Angolan NGOs)
GCMLE	Guyana Current Large Marine Ecosystem
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoA	Government of Angola
GSA	Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar (Office of Food Security)
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBAMA	Instituto Brasileiro de Meio Ambiente
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ICM	Information and Communication Management
ICO	International Coffee Organisation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário (Institute of Agricultural Development)
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IDF	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal (Institute of Forestry Development)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIA	Instituto de Investigação Agronómica (Institute for Agrarian Research)
IIV	Instituto de Investigação Veterinária (Institute of Animal Research)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INAIP	Instituto Nacional de Apoio às Indústrias Pesqueiras (National Institute for Support of the Fishing Industries)
INCA	Instituto do Café de Angola (Coffee Institute of Angola)
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Statistics Institute)
IPA	Instituto de Pesca Artesanal (Institute of Artesanal Fisheries)

LDC	Least Developed Country
MINADER	Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)
MPLA	Movimento Popular de libertação de Angola (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola)
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NIZA	Nederlands Instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika (Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa)
NOVIB	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Internationale Bijstand (Netherlands Organisation for International Support)
OCB	Organização das Cooperativas Brasileiras
OCPLP	Organização das Cooperativistas dos Países de Língua Portuguesa
PNM	Programa Nacional de Mandioca (National Cassava Programme)
QAS	Question and Answer Service
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
UNACA	União Nacional dos Camponeses Angolanos (National Union of Angolan Farmers)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIFO	Universidade de Fortaleza (University of Fortaleza, Brazil)
UNITA	União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (National Union for Total independence of Angola)
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
WFP	World Food Programme

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Executive summary

Introduction

CTA works primarily through intermediary organisations and partners (non-governmental organisations, farmers' organisations, regional organisations) to promote agriculture and rural development and to deliver its various information products and capacity building services. By partnering with these organisations, CTA seeks to increase the number of ACP organisations capable of generating and managing information and developing their own information and communication management strategies. This study is one of six country assessment studies of needs for agricultural information needs in countries emerging from prolonged conflict situations in Africa.

Objectives

The objectives of this study are to develop a strategy for CTA's approach to post-conflict countries, to improve the effectiveness of CTA's support for post-conflict countries and to compile baseline data on the status of ICM and ICTs in agriculture and rural development in Angola.

Methodology

The country profile was produced through a desktop study that relied heavily on information available on the Internet. Additional information was obtained from informants through e-mail contacts. Using the desktop study we compiled a list of key institutions to interview. This list was discussed via e-mail with CTA and informants in Angola. Informants of nine key institutions were then interviewed face-to-face.

Expected results

This study will provide: 1) an inventory of the status of agricultural information services, institutions and other actors and their needs as they relate to physical infrastructure, information availability and access and human capacity development; 2) an assessment of the current and / or planned interventions of the government and bi- or multilateral agencies in the field of information for agriculture and rural development; 3) an overview of the needs of potential partners for CTA activities and services in terms of building capacity for information and communication management; 4) a short-list of potential partners / beneficiaries for CTA activities and services; 5) baseline data to facilitate subsequent monitoring activities. The study will also provide a framework for CTA to develop a framework for action and fashion a strategy aimed at institutions in countries emerging from conflict situations and provide input into its 2006 – 2010 strategic plan.

Findings

During the civil war between UNITA and the Angolan Government that lasted until 2002, the infrastructure in Angola, especially in rural areas, was almost completely destroyed. Since 2002, up to 4.5 million displaced people were resettled in their area of origin or preference and received emergency support.

About 2.2 million households (75% of the population) are engaged in subsistence agriculture. Agricultural production is still low but growing rapidly. Since 2002 the area under cultivation has increased with 50 % to 3.2 million hectare but that represents still only 5% of all arable land and Angola still imports about half of its cereal requirements. The main export crops are coffee and palm oil. Livestock numbers are also increasing rapidly since 2002. The production is concentrated in the southern provinces. Access to water is the main constraint for livestock holders in these areas.

Fisheries are an important sector, providing direct employment to 35,000 people. Firewood and charcoal are an important source of income for up to 18% of the rural households and the

only source of energy to almost all rural households. Timber production is concentrated in Cabinda province. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries contribute 8% to the GNP.

Because of the weak infrastructure and the focus on emergency projects, which spent only the minimum on obtaining information and ICM, there is limited information available about the situation in rural areas. The information that is available is fragmented and scattered in many project evaluation reports. To cope with this situation, an informal network of information exchange has developed between NGOs, GoA and bi- and multilateral agencies in Angola over the last four years. The language barrier and outdated libraries are the main obstacles encountered by organisations searching for technical information on agriculture. Limited access to mass media and weak infrastructure are the main obstacles encountered in extension activities. There is currently no national strategy on information management and none of the organisations interviewed had an organisational strategy on information management.

Organisations working in the area of agriculture and rural development are now changing to development activities and this change is accompanied by some important changes in information demands. Firstly, there is an increased need for active participation in the planning and implementation of activities by the target group. Secondly, new actors are coming in, while present ones are leaving. Thirdly, it is expected that rural households in Angola will increase production above subsistence level in the near future and will be looking for opportunities to market excess production or divert resources to cash crops. Fourthly, the government is relaxing media controls, allowing freer communication between all stakeholders and a potential increase in the use of media by NGOs.

Conclusions

Most respondents need information on the actual situation on the ground. Existing information produced between 2002 and 2006 is scattered over many organisations and reports. This information must be consolidated in a data-base before the main implementers leave Angola. Respondents also need information about developments in thinking on food security, rural livelihoods, participatory approaches to resource management and rural development preferably in the form of reference books. Furthermore, information is needed on micro credit and support to associations. This information should be in the form of manuals and exchange visits to successful projects, preferably in Portuguese speaking and/or African countries. Finally, technical information on food crops and fisheries is needed.

Respondents need capacity building in information management to increase the effectiveness of the organisation. Especially government officials requested training in the analysis of socio-economic data. Training in the design of questionnaires and in training the interviewers is also necessary. Furthermore, respondents wanted training in the use of the Internet to obtain information and in the design and development of websites, in effective writing and the development of extension materials, in the use of participatory methods and in demand driven extension. Finally, some respondents wanted training in the use of mass media, especially radio and in the production and use of audio-visual training material.

Recommendations

We recommend that CTA support IDA with the development of a national IMC strategy for agricultural information that will encourage a pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategy. CTA should also support IDA, FONGA and ADRA with the establishment of an institutional ICM. This would include building a data-base with all information produced to date. Additionally CTA should support a policy for the use of mass media, especially community radio in extension programmes. Simultaneously, the most needed information will have to be made available at central level for ongoing work. Small libraries can be set up for this at IDA and FONGA.

Second, a programme of capacity building is needed to enable all actors to implement the policies formulated in the first phase. This programme should be accompanied by a limited provision of resources (Internet access, increased libraries). Trained personnel must have the resources to use their new skills to implement activities. Successful approaches used at central level can be replicated at provincial level during this stage. Care must be taken that the information system remains pro-poor and gender sensitive. Possibly, specific actions to help prevent the spread of HIV and mitigate its effects should be taken during this phase. Finally, in the long term, specific technical information will need to be supplied for specific target groups such as fish breeders and farmers specialising in niche markets.

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), established in 1983 under the Lomé Convention between the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States and the European Union Member States, is tasked with developing and providing services that improve access to information for agricultural and rural development.
2. It also aims to strengthen the capacity of ACP countries to produce, acquire, exchange and utilise information in this area. CTA's activities are currently distributed among three operational programme areas / departments:
 - Information Products and Services
 - Communication Channels and Services
 - Information and Communication Management Skills and Systems
3. CTA works primarily through intermediary organisations and partners (non-governmental organisations, farmers' organisations, regional organisations) to promote agriculture and rural development and to deliver its various information products and capacity building services. By partnering with these organisations, CTA seeks to increase the number of ACP organisations capable of generating and managing information and developing their own information and communication management strategies. The identification of appropriate partners is therefore of primordial importance.
4. This country report on Angola is part of a series commissioned by the CTA in ACP Africa countries that are emerging from conflict. It is designed to provide the organisation with better insight into the agricultural information needs of institutions in Angola and the actions of other agencies in this area (for further background to this exercise please refer to the Terms of Reference in Annex I).

Figure 1 - Map of Angola



2. COUNTRY PROFILE

5. Angola is a large country (1,246,700 km²) located in south-western Africa. It borders with the Democratic Republic of Congo (2,511 km), The Republic of Congo (201 km), Zambia (1,110 km) and Namibia (1,376 km) and has a coast-line of 1,600 km on the South Atlantic Ocean. The climate ranges from humid and tropical in the north to dry and subtropical in the south. The vast interior plateau forms a transition zone from the humid north to the dry south and temperatures are lower due to the altitude (1000 – 1500 m above sea level). Rainfall varies from over 2000 mm/y during six months (November to April) in the north to less than 20 mm/year in the south-west.
6. Peace accords between UNITA and the Angolan Government were finally signed in 2002, after a civil war that lasted 30 years. Because of the civil war, the infrastructure in Angola, especially in rural areas, is almost completely destroyed, while rural areas and roads are littered with land mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). From 1998 to early 2002 an estimated 2.5 million (WFP, 2005) to 4.5 million (UNDP/UNFPA, 2006) people were displaced. By 2005 all displaced people were resettled in their area of origin or preference (UNDP/UNFPA, 2006).
7. Because of the war, and the damage caused by it, many areas have been inaccessible for long periods and communication was, and is, difficult. As a result, the statistical data for Angola are often incomplete (IMF, 2005,). The last population census was done in 1970. Estimates are often extrapolations based on small and biased samples. For example, 90 percent of the households interviewed for a survey of poverty in 2000, lived in urban areas (INE, 2001, cited in UN system, 2002). Data should therefore be interpreted with the utmost caution.
8. The total population of Angola in 2005 is estimated at 15.6 million people (12.5 persons/km²) (see Table 8). The main ethnic groups in Angola are the Ovimbundu, Kimbundu, and the Bakongo (together 75 percent). These and almost all other groups speak closely related languages belonging to the Bantu group. Portuguese is the official language of Angola and is widely spoken in the main cities, but less so in rural areas.
9. Angola is sub-Saharan Africa's second biggest oil exporter and oil exports are vital to the country's economy, providing almost half of its GDP (see Table 26). In 2004 the Angolan economy grew by 13.2 percent on account of the booming energy sector and GDP stood at US\$12.9 billion. GDP per head in 2004 was US\$ 740, growing on average at 3.4 percent since 1995 (IMF, 2005).
10. However, poverty remains widespread. In 2000/01, 68 percent of a sample from mostly urban households, were living under the poverty line, and 28 percent was living in a situation of extreme poverty. (INE, 2001, cited in UN system, 2002). A survey among 1,900 rural households in the central highlands during 2004 showed an average income of US\$ 1 to US\$ 2 per day per household (of 5 persons) (WFP, 2005), suggesting a high prevalence of poverty.
11. Estimates of the working population of Angola range from 6 million in 2002 (ESSA, 2004) to 5.41 million in 2004 (CIA, 2005). Estimates of the number of people working in the agricultural sector vary from two thirds (IFAD, 2005), via 71 percent in 2002 (ESSA, 2004) to 85 percent in 2003 (CIA, 2005). The latter two sets of estimates lead to an estimated 4.2 – 4.5 million workers in the agricultural sector. An estimated 80 percent of the farm holders are engaged in subsistence agriculture (IFAD, 2005). In the central highlands, 95 percent of the households are engaged in subsistence agriculture (WFP, 2005). Together, these farmers cultivate less than 5 percent of all arable land (FAO, 2004) and agriculture and fisheries contribute about 8 percent to Angola's GDP (IMF, 2005 and see Table 26).

12. Although the agricultural potential of Angola is huge, it still had to import over half of its cereal requirements through commercial imports (642,000 tonnes) and food aid (178,000 tonnes) in 2004/05. However, annual production of cereals increased 35 percent in comparison to 2003/04 and Angola expected to produce enough maize to satisfy its own requirements by 2006, but this was not realized due to a drought.

2.1 Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

2.1.1 Agriculture

13. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (*Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural - MINADER*) is responsible for policy development regulation and support of agriculture, livestock production, forestry and fresh water fisheries. The Institute for Agrarian Research (*Instituto de Investigação Agronómica - IIA*), the National Cassava Programme (*Programa Nacional de Mandioca - PNM*) and the Institute for Veterinary Research (*Instituto de Investigação Veterinária - IIV*) conduct research on behalf of the agricultural and livestock sectors. The Office for Food Security (*Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar - GSA*) collects, analyses and disseminates information about food security to all interested stakeholders. The Institute for Agricultural Development (*Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário - IDA*) is responsible for extension services and the Institute for Forestry Development (*Instituto de Investigação Florestal - IDF*) is responsible for forestry. There is a separate Institute for the Development of Coffee (*Instituto Nacional de Café de Angola - INCA*), since coffee was the most important export crop before independence. Most provincial branches of these institutes are still in the rehabilitation phase.
14. The area under cultivation has increased from 2.2 million ha in 2001/02 to 3.2 million ha in 2004/05 (FAO/WFP 2002, 2005), (see Table 9) mostly because displaced people returned home and started to cultivate their fields again, either with external help (inputs distributed by GoA, WFP, FAO, etc.) or with their own inputs. In the central highlands, up to 50 percent of present the households have returned to the areas between 2002 and 2005 (WFP, 2005). These households all produce at subsistence level because they lack the inputs and information to increase production per area and the area they cultivate. (ibid).
15. Total cereal production reached 880,929 tonnes in 2004/05, 35 percent more than in 2003/04 (MINADER, 2005). Total agricultural production in this season increased by 28 percent, compared with the previous season (ibid). The number of agricultural households increased with 2 percent to 2.2 million, suggesting a significant increase in agricultural production per household (ibid).
16. Livestock numbers are increasing rapidly (Table 12, Table 13 and Table 14). In 2004, MINADER (2005) registered 3.7 million head of cattle, 4.4 million goats, 0.3 million sheep, 2.5 million pigs and 15.9 million chickens (see Table 13). Cattle production is concentrated in the dry south; in wetter areas cattle production is limited by the presence of tsetse flies. Newcastle Disease is the main constraint for chicken production. In the central highlands, over 85 percent of the households own chickens, 20 – 50 percent own goats or pigs and less than 20 percent owns cattle (WFP, 2005).
17. According to the International Coffee Organisation (ICO), Angola produced 4,500 tonnes of coffee in 2005, of which 340 tonnes was exported. Other estimates (Earth trends) range about twice as high. The second important agricultural export product is palm oil. No information was found about the number of farmers involved in these activities.

2.1.2 Fisheries

18. Angola has some of the richest fishing waters in Africa, but fishing stocks appear to be over-fished. In 2002, the registered catch (281,700 tonnes) exceeded the Total

Allowable Catch (TAC) for that year (209,400 tonnes) (see Table 22). The TAC for 2003 was established at 249,200 tonnes; almost half of that, 110,000 tonnes, is for *sardinellas*. Registered catch by artisanal fisheries in 2004 was 104,960 tonnes (see Table 20).

19. Both industrial fisheries and artisanal fisheries play an important role. The industrial fleet consists of Angolan and foreign registered vessels. Angolan registered vessels are mainly purse seine and line fishing, while the foreign registered vessels are fishing for tuna (long line and purse seine), demersal and pelagic trawlers (see). Artisanal fisheries is defined as all fisheries by local people in boats less than 14 m long. Currently about 6000 artisanal boats are registered, and about 20% of those are equipped with an outboard engine (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004). The artisanal fishers target demersal species (groupers, breams and spiny lobsters).
20. In addition, Angola has a substantial inland freshwater resource on which many people depend as a source of protein. Virtually no information is available on the freshwater fishery in Angola. Until 2005, MINADER (rather than the Ministry of Fisheries) was responsible for inland fisheries, since then, the Ministry of Fisheries is responsible for inland fisheries. Annual fresh water catches are believed to be around 10,000 tonnes per year and about 150,000 people are engaged in inland fishery.
21. The Ministry of Fisheries has the same tasks with regard to fisheries. The Institute for Fisheries Research (Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira) and the Institute for Development of Artisanal Fishing and Aquaculture (*Instituto de Pesca Artisanal – IPA*), which aims to promote and develop artisanal, marine and continental fishing. Further support is given by the Institute for the Development of Fishing Industries (*Fundo de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento da Indústria Pesqueira - FADIP*) and the National Institute for Support to the Fishing Industry (*Instituto Nacional de Apoio a Indústria Pesqueira - FADIP*).

2.1.3 Forestry

22. The land law (Law 21-C/92) stipulates that natural forest cannot be held privately, except for small, designated agricultural and pastoral areas. Forests serve as an important source of timber, traditional medicine, food, firewood and charcoal to rural populations. Close to 18% of the households in the central highlands rely on the sale of firewood and charcoal to supplement their household income with about 600 Kwanza (US\$ 7.50) per week (WFP, 2005). The IDF is currently implementing a participatory formulation of a law regulating the use of forestry products. Logging is concentrated in the North (see Table 19), especially Cabinda, where 60 percent of the registered annual timber production (37,282 m³ in 2004) is harvested. Registered charcoal production was highest in Bengo (75 percent of 54,865 tonnes) and registered harvest of firewood is highest in Malanje (61 percent of 13,215 St). The Ester (St) is a unit to measure firewood. One St equals the amount of firewood that can be packed in a box of 1 cubic metre. Generally, 1 St is equal to about 0.7 – 0.8 m³ of wood.
23. Community participation in forest management is still embryonic in Angola. There is very little recognition of or participation on the part of local forest-dwelling communities, nor do they share in the benefits.

2.1.4 Pastoralism

24. Pastoralism and transhumance are practised in the semi arid parts of Southern Angola (Huila, Cunene Kuando Kibango and Namib provinces. Almost no information is available but apparently pastoralists face problems because large tracts of land and access routes to water sources are being fenced off by politically powerful landowners (VETAID, 2003).

2.2 *Information and Communication Management Capacity*

25. Information about agriculture in Angola is fragmented and scarce due to the large-scale destruction of infrastructure, including those for communication and transport. Most government institutions are still recovering from the civil war, a process that is slowly spreading from Luanda to the provincial capitals and from there to the municípios (equivalent to districts). There is no policy or strategy in Angola with regard to management of agricultural information.

2.2.1 Resources available for information management

26. Many of the organisations have the hardware and software that is required to improve the management of information. However, resources are still mostly directed to emergency activities such as the distribution of seeds and tools to resettled households and there is consequently little money available to implement efficient and effective information management.
27. Government institutions (IDA, GSA, IPA, and IDF) all have an office for research, evaluation and statistical information. Personnel have a university education (B.Sc.) in a field related to the activity of the institution, not in a field related to statistics or information management. Only one NGO, ADRA, has a functional unit dedicated to documentation and information. Personnel of this unit have a technical education. In other NGOs, there is normally a person or a small group that produces data relevant to the activities of the NGO and/or produces a newsletter.

2.2.2 Data collection and management

28. The offices of research, statistics and evaluation of the respective institutions provide mostly descriptive statistics about the field of work of their institution. Those reports are sent to the director of the institution and from there to the Minister and the National Institute of Statistics. These offices do not manage incoming information or the internal distribution of reports; on the contrary, if they need a report produced by another department within their institution, they have to write a request, which has to be approved by the director. Within NGOs, although much less formal, reports from one unit, department or project also do not necessarily make it to other departments.
29. Government institutions such as IDA, IDF, GSA and IPA all have computers and access to the Internet, but access tends to be slow and intermittent. Respondents think that this is due to limited band-width in relation to demand. None of the institutions has installed a Local Area Network. There are no persons within the institutions responsible for ICT management. A technical support group at ministry level provides the technical support for ICT to all institutions and departments within the ministry. Several institutions mentioned the need to develop a data-bank, but they have difficulties obtaining the human resources needed for its maintenance.
30. Some NGOs (ADRA, Jubileu 2000) have access to the Internet, while others depend on FONGA for access to the Internet and computers. None have Local Area Networks while technical support is often given by the supplier of the hardware and software. FONGA, Jubileu 2000 and ADRA all intend to provide more access to NGOs and Angolan citizens, especially teachers and pupils, who do not have access.
31. Since statistical information on rural Angola is so scarce, a network of institutions that exchange project reports and project studies has evolved over the last four years. Government institutions, national and international NGOs, bilateral donors and UN agencies are all linked into this web, either via an NGO-Forum, a working group or network or through personal contacts. Through this network these institutions have access to information and the more central the organisation is within this web, the more access it has to information. The organisations IDA, FONGA, ADRA, the UN-system (especially FAO and UNDP) and embassies form the central node of this web.

2.2.3 Publishing capacity

32. In both government and NGO institutions newsletters and bulletins were discontinued in the previous decade due to a lack of funds. Many mentioned that they want to restart distribution of newsletters focussing on agriculture, rural development and community development. Existing newsletters mostly target NGO personnel, other NGOs and donors. They are edited with word processors and either distributed via e-mail or photocopies are sent out.
33. Several NGOs (e.g. ADRA, FONGA) used to publish newsletters, but publication was stopped in 1991, because no funds were available. Currently ADRA, FONGA, UNACA and Jubileu 2000 are all restarting the publication of newsletters. UNACA uses its newsletter to inform members about activities implemented by the organisation. ADRA, FONGA and Jubileu 2000 use the newsletter to inform the general public and their members about activities implemented by the organisation, but also to inform the general public about other issues of interest such as civic rights.

2.2.4 Agricultural libraries

34. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has a library in the capital. Books are outdated and subscription to journals was stopped due to limited funding. Most of the organisations interviewed also have small libraries focussing on their specific needs. Libraries are disorganised, books are damaged and out of date and most subscriptions have been cancelled due to lack of funds. In addition, many technicians have difficulty reading scientific texts in English or French, while the supply of textbooks and scientific journals in Portuguese is relatively limited. None of the respondents was involved in the acquisition of books by the library and none was aware of a strategy within the organisation with regard to acquisition of information.

2.2.5 Communication

35. The agricultural extension service is part of the Institute of Agricultural Development (IDA). IDA is currently present in all provinces and about half of the 163 municípios. IDA targets only subsistence farmers. Extension workers are based in the capital of their município and tend to serve about 50 households within a radius of about 20 km. They use field visits and demonstration fields as means of extension. Extension workers are also involved in data collection for GSA and other government institutions. At the level of Municípios, IDA has been faced with a constant brain drain. Skilled and experienced extension workers were hired by NGOs or promoted to posts at provincial or national level.
36. Many NGOs also have extension workers in the field who are involved in training and extension of farmers. They also target subsistence farmers and resettled households. Many of the International NGOs will end their projects in the coming two years because there is no longer a need for emergency interventions. IDA is planning to absorb the extension workers from NGOs in its own system and increase its presence to all municípios.
37. In all organisations with access to the Internet, individuals use e-mail for communication. Some provinces are also connected, which greatly facilitates communication. Reports are often sent and received via e-mail and at least one NGO (Jubileu 2000) has organised an e-mail debate. FONGA and Jubileu 2000, both fora of NGOs, have made access to e-mail and Internet available to members who cannot afford their own subscription to electronic communication services. However, this service is so far limited to Luanda.
38. During the civil war, the State tightly controlled communications and mass media. These controls are slowly being lifted, but it is still not easy for NGOs to broadcast radio programmes, or for community radios to become registered. One respondent

stated: *'there are now some loopholes in the law that allow us to broadcast radio programmes and we intend to make use of those'*. UNACA, which is very closely linked to the government and the MPLA, is trying to obtain airtime on the national radio in order to broadcast information aimed at associations in the programme 'A Voz do Campo' ('The Voice of the Farmer').

2.3 *Agricultural Information Services*

39. None of the people interviewed uses the libraries of the university or the research institutes. The university was never mentioned as a source of information and was by one respondent characterised as 'closed'.
40. Organisations from Brazil and Portugal are often mentioned as sources of information. From Portugal CIDAC, the Instituto António Sérgio and the universities of Coimbra and Viana de Castelo; from Brazil the OCB, Movimento Sem Terra, UNIFO, Rural Extension Service of Brazil, IBAMA. At regional level, IPA receives information from BCLME and GCMLE and other organisations mentioned OCPLP, SADC, Southern Africa Peoples Solidarity Network, ADC and AFRODAT.
41. The only frequently mentioned contact with CTA was the Spore magazine, although some respondents were not aware that this is a CTA publication.
42. All respondents search for and download the information they need without communication or reference to colleagues or the Documentation and Information unit, if that exists. The information is downloaded on personal computers and remains there. NGOs tend to have easier access to the Internet than government institutions. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has a connection, but all respondents complained that it was difficult to access the Internet and the system is often down.

3. OVERVIEW OF ICM ISSUES IN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: CAPACITY, SERVICES AND NEEDS

43. The organisations interviewed see ICM as the collection, analysis and distribution of relevant data to relevant target groups within or outside the organisation. Most organisations are predominantly concerned with provision of adequate information in appropriate format to their target group, usually Angolan farmers and citizens in general, but in some cases (FONGA and CONGA) member organisations. These organisations therefore stress the need for information that their target group needs and the need for training in effective communication and in effective support to beneficiaries' associations. Where a specific unit is responsible for information management, it is unclear how other employees can influence that unit e.g. acquisition policies for the library. Organisations appear to view the information flow within the organisation as the responsibility of the management of the organisation and project management.

3.1 *Current and Planned Donor Interventions*

44. There are currently relatively few interventions in ICM because most resources were aimed at emergency interventions. FAO appears to be most active in this area. Together with GSA, FAO had agreed to build a data-bank on food security, but MINADER could not supply the human resources to maintain a data-bank and it was therefore never built. FAO is also involved in the collection of fisheries data and exchange of information on fisheries data through ARTFISH between countries using the same Large Marine Ecosystems (LME). FAO supports IDA with the installation of a Local Area Network.
45. WFP has provided a consultant to GSA to give on-the-job training in analysis and interpretation of socio-economic data. One employee has also received a short on-the-job training in the use of GPS and GIS. But the GSA respondent indicated that more thorough training is needed before GSA employees will be able to analyse data and use GIS independently.
46. Together with IDA, FAO plans to experiment with the Farmer Field School approach, which has been developed by FAO. This approach if adopted throughout IDA, represents a major change from supply-driven to demand-driven rural extension. Demand driven rural extension puts a much greater demand on information management because requests for information from farmers will have to be channelled to the right institution and then the requested information has to be channelled back to these farmers.
47. CONGA, which will most likely merge with FONGA in the near future, will implement training in project cycle management for national NGOs in 2006 with EC funding. Several international NGOs plan to support local NGOs and NGO forums with communication and management. NOVIB and NIZA will support ADRA to re-establish its website and re launch its journal Umbi-Umbi.

3.2 *Institutional Needs Analysis*

3.2.1 *Current information needs*

48. There are many NGOs and quite a number of government organisations active in the agricultural sector in Angola. The organisations selected for the interviews are representative for the sector and the information needs of the organisations are therefore representative for the needs of the sector as a whole. The most frequently mentioned current information needs are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 - Frequently mentioned current information needs

Type of information for current programmes	Who needs it
Micro Credit in Agriculture	ADRA, IDA, IPA, UNACA
Starting, managing and supporting associations	ADRA, IPA, UNACA, IDA
Developments in Food Security Analysis	ADRA, GSA, Jubileu 2000
Communication and Rural Extension	ADRA, IDA, UNACA, IPA
Information about intermediate technologies	ADRA
Human Resource Management	ADRA
Transportation	UNACA
Management of Natural Resources	Jubileu 2000
Budget information from Government	Jubileu 2000
Institutional Development	FONGA
Environmental problems in semi-arid areas	ADRA
Sustainable agriculture in semi-arid areas	ADRA
Management of protected areas	IDF
Financial Management	ADRA

49. Some respondents stated that all information was difficult to obtain and that some information was even more difficult to obtain than other information. This reply reflects the isolation in which Angolan organisations have been operating during the last ten years and the almost total focus on emergency operations during that time. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that few Angolans have had the opportunity to learn foreign languages and therefore depend on the relatively limited supply of information in Portuguese. This dependency is illustrated by the predominance of Brazilian and Portuguese organisations among international sources of information. Furthermore, one respondent suggested that Angola should look towards Mozambique, where many more people speak both English and Portuguese, for help and information regarding SADC activities.
50. The frequently stressed need for a data-bank and for books in Portuguese about agriculture, rural development and extension, highlight the need for well-organised information. Searches on the Internet provide up-to-date factual information, but that information is often presented without context, and details needed to evaluate the reliability of the information are often lacking. The information available on the Internet is therefore difficult to evaluate without a solid background knowledge of the field, which can be obtained through reference books.
51. Since statistical information on agriculture and rural development in Angola is available, but fragmented and located in many personal computers spread over many organisations and within organisations spread over many project reports, building a data base will be a major effort. However, this effort should be undertaken in the near future because quite a few NGOs will close their Angolan office at the end the emergency projects that they are currently implementing. This might result in the loss of data.
52. Government organisations, especially IDA, and NGOs stressed the need for information and training about the creation, support and management of farmer's associations and cooperatives and the need for information about micro credit for agricultural activities.
53. In addition, organisations are interested in marketing information. Farmers need information from markets in the larger cities in Angola and about the demand for agricultural products, especially cereals, cassava, tomato, groundnuts and beans. Markets in Luanda are the most important for farmers in the central highlands because Luanda is by far the largest city (almost one third of the Angolan population lives in

Luanda). Furthermore, if agricultural produce will be exported in bulk, Luanda is the most likely centre from which export will take place.

54. UNACA also mentioned the lack of transport of agricultural produce and storage as other problems that they faced in the execution of their work programme. All these requests suggest that organisations expect that the agricultural production in Angola will move from subsistence level to a more commercial approach, with marketable surpluses of the basic crops (maize, cassava, ground-nuts and beans).
55. NGOs and IDA also stated a need for information on extension techniques. Extension in Angola is currently supply-driven, but IDA and NGOs see the advantages of a demand-driven organisation of extension. IDA and NGOs have little or no experience with demand-driven extension methods. Organisations are also looking for technical information on crop production presented in a format that extension workers can use in their work with rural farmers.
56. Literacy rates in rural areas are low, less than half of the heads of households can read and write. On the other hand, up to 30% of rural households own a radio. Extension messages for rural households should thus be presented as radio messages and leaflets with clear illustrations and simple texts. Presenting information in the mother tongue of the beneficiaries would be most effective.
57. The members of FONGA and Jubileu 2000 are organised in several networks that exchange information and experiences about a certain theme. There are working groups on women, HIV/AIDS, Rural Development and Environmental issues. Meetings are held regularly (every two to three months, depending on the working group) and in between, communication between members is maintained via e-mail. FONGA normally starts up and supports beginning networks for which an interest has been expressed by members and then aims for the networks to become independent of FONGA staff.
58. UNACA is very interested in mechanization of the agricultural production of co-operatives affiliated to UNACA and in transport of produce from farms to markets in larger cities. ADRA on the other hand, is much more interested in intermediate technologies (e.g. animal traction).
59. IDF and IPA both require information on community approaches to project implementation and community participation in management of natural resources. IDF is already implementing a participatory formulation of forestry legislation.
60. IDF is also interested in GIS information. The top priority of IDF is to make an inventory of the forestry resources. They are aware that the Mozambican forestry services have access to satellite images via the University of Maryland and use that information in forestry management. IDF is keen to have access to information on how to use satellite imagery in forestry and to have access to these images.

3.2.2 Future information needs

61. Many organisations are developing a strategic plan for the next two to five years, but few have finished this yet. However, the broad outlines are known and therefore future information needs are also broadly identified. The most common future information needs are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 - Frequently mentioned information needs for the future

Type of information for future work	Who needs it
Background information on food security	ADRA, GSA, Jubileu 2000
Reliable statistics on Angola	ADRA, IDA, GSA, FONGA
Basic services (health, education)	Jubileu 2000, IPA, ADRA
Combating poverty	Jubileu 2000, FONGA
Background information on rural extension	ADRA, IDA
Post harvest technology	UNACA
Transportation	UNACA
GIS	IDF
HIV/AIDS prevention (and mitigation)	FONGA
Technical information on fresh water fisheries and fish breeding	IPA

62. The most commonly needed information in the near future is related to food security, statistical information and the eradication of poverty. More information on extension techniques will also be required.
63. Several organisations expressed the need for a data-bank containing agricultural and socio-economic data of rural areas accessible to all stakeholders in agriculture and rural development in Angola. This data-bank would hold the information most frequently mentioned by the respondents.

3.2.3 Capacity building needs

64. The capacity building needs most often mentioned by the respondents are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 - Frequently mentioned training needs

Training needed	Which organisation	Target group
Building websites and use of the Internet	IPA, ADRA, IDA, GSA, UNACA, Jubileu 2000, FONGA	Communication and information departments
Effective writing	Jubileu 2000, IDA, ADRA, FONGA	Communication and information departments
Information Management	FONGA, ADRA, GSA,	Communication and information departments
Analysis of socio-economic data	GSA, IDA	Research and development departments
Design of questionnaires	GSA	Research and Development departments
Data collection	GSA, ADRA, FONGA, IDA	Extension workers
Use and production of audio-visual training material	ADRA, IPA	Communication and information departments
Making radio programmes	ADRA, UNACA	Communication and information departments
Financial management	ADRA, FONGA	Finance Department and senior management
Human Resources management	ADRA, FONGA	Senior management
Project cycle management	ADRA, FONGA	Senior management

Training needed	Which organisation	Target group
Support to associations	IDA, IPA, UNACA, ADRA	Extension workers
Micro credit	IDA, IPA, ADRA, UNACA	Extension workers, project management
Land rights	ADRA, UNACA, Jubileu 2000	Extension workers, theme groups
Participatory approach to natural resource management	IDF	Extension workers
Use of GIS	IDF	Office of projects and research
Marketing	UNACA	Extension workers, co-operations
Law of associations	UNACA	Legal office

65. All institutions mentioned a limited information management capacity, both in terms of training and number of personnel. The statistics and research offices of the government institutions mention a limited capacity to analyse the data they receive. GSA, IDA and ADRA brought up the lack of knowledge in analysis and interpretation of socio-economic data. Tulane University and World Vision analysed the data from the VAM study (WFP, 2005) and GSA and IDA still have very little knowledge and experience in this area. IDA, ADRA, GSA and IDF need a better understanding of the socio-economic situation of rural communities and of the role and importance of the various livelihoods (especially agriculture and forest products) have in livelihoods of rural people.
66. Another problem mentioned by the statistics and research offices is the limited capacity among field workers to produce data of good quality. The brain drain, already mentioned under 2.2.5, affects both the collection of data from farmers and the delivery of information to farmers.
67. NGOs expressed the need for training in building and maintaining websites. ADRA has elaborated a project with the Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa (NIZA) that includes a large component of capacity building in the field of Information and Communication Technologies. However, the project proposal has not been finalised and no detailed information was available. Ten employees of ADRA received training in ICT (7 in informatics, 1 in information management and 1 in ICT and secretarial work - the training was provided by IDASA and Angola 2000). An unknown number of employees visited community radio stations in Mozambique to learn from the experiences.
68. In addition, all organisations expressed the need to improve the capacity to use the Internet to search for information. FONGA also expressed the need to train trainers in this area. They have already set up a 'not-for-profit' cyber cafe in Luanda for NGOs without their own Internet access, students and teachers and want to be able to support their clients.
69. Although respondents did not state this explicitly, the consultants suggest that protection of data and systems against viruses and other malicious software forms an important part of the training on use of the Internet. Most organisations have little experience with the Internet and are thus extra vulnerable to attacks with malicious software.
70. Several organisations (ADRA, FONGA, Jubileu 2000) mentioned the need for training in effective writing and the training of Angolan journalists in issues of food security and rural development. Training in effective writing is needed to produce better extension material and to improve communication with the target audience. Providing journalists with adequate information about agriculture and rural development will improve reporting on these issues in the Angolan media.

71. ADRA and UNACA, both interested in radio broadcasts, also mention the necessity of training in making radio programmes for their target group (farmers). A recent study (WFP, 2005) showed that approximately 25-30 percent of rural households own a radio and radio broadcasts may therefore be a cost effective way to reach rural households.
72. FONGA expressed a great need for training to strengthen the national NGOs. ADRA also mentioned that it needs training in project cycle management, human resources and finance. Many NGOs are still small and relatively weak and will most likely need support and training over the course of three to five years while they are developing their organisation.
73. With regards to equipment and staff, most respondents have similar needs, which are presented in Table 4. Government institutions need their own access to the Internet to facilitate e-mail contacts and online search for information. Ministries do have access, but the system is generally overloaded, making extra connections necessary.

Table 4 - Frequently mentioned resource needs

Resource needs	Which organization
Broad-band Internet access	IPA, IDA, GSA, IDF, UNACA
Local area network and server	Jubileu 2000, IDA, ADRA, FONGA, IPA, IDA, GSA UNACA
Library	IDA, GSA, IDF, IPA, ADRA
New/extra computers at head quarters	UNACA, FONGA, Jubileu 2000
New/extra computers at provincial level	UNACA, FONGA, ADRA, IPA
Information management specialist	ADRA, IDA, FONGA, GSA
Librarian	GSA, FONGA
Journalist/professional writer	Jubileu 2000, ADRA, FONGA

74. Few organisations have installed local area networks (LAN). The lack of these local networks makes the exchange of information between departments and colleagues slower. Information that does not have to be exchanged but could be useful to other employees in the organisation (e.g. background information used to produce a manual), often remains in only one computer. The installation of LAN will facilitate communication and information management within the organisation.
75. To take full advantage of information available on the Internet, organisations need to be able to evaluate the quality of that information. They therefore need a reference library that can provide them with the context in which to place information found on the Internet. Organisations that do not have a librarian need (to appoint) staff for this function.
76. UNACA currently has very few computers at national level and none at provincial level. To improve their management of information, they do need several extra computers. FONGA and Jubileu 2000 both provide access to computers and Internet to member organisations that cannot afford to buy computers themselves and to pupils and teachers of secondary schools that need information for educational purposes. Currently these 'not-for-profit' Internet centres are only available in Luanda. FONGA intends to extend this service to the provincial capitals and later on to selected municípios. In order to do that, they will need many more computers (at least four per province).
77. Newsletters are currently produced on personal computers with a word processor and e-mailed to recipients or multiplied through photocopying. Provision and training in specific software for the production of newsletters will improve communication through

newsletter. A good quality laser printer and photocopier will help to provide hardcopy of good quality.

78. To make the use of the improved software possibilities, the recipients also need training in effective writing and newsletter production. Some NGOs, such as ADRA, want to produce more than one newsletter and actually need one or two staff members to write and produce the newsletters.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 *Conclusions*

4.1.1 Information needs

79. From the interviews it became obvious that Angolan organisations face most of the information and communication problems that have been identified by CTA. Because many Angolans only speak Portuguese, these problems tend to be even more severe than in most other ACP countries. The civil war aggravated the problems even more. Contacts with foreign countries, communications within the country and publishing opportunities were limited, while the GoA controlled communications and mass media.
80. All organisations expressed a great need for up-to-date information, preferably in books and reviews on developments in food security, rural livelihoods, participatory methods and rural development. These books should be written in Portuguese because many Angolans do not speak English (or French) sufficiently well to read technical or scientific texts in those languages. Information is available on the Internet, but that information tends to be fragmented and its quality is difficult to establish.
81. There is a great need for good quality statistical information on rural livelihoods in Angola. This information is needed for the formulation of adequate interventions to improve food security and livelihoods of rural populations and to eradicate poverty. Several UN organisations (WFP, FAO) and NGOs have produced a lot of information on rural livelihoods in Angola that is available in project reports. These data need to be collected, organised and consolidated in a data-bank before the NGOs leave the country. Once these organisations have left, it will be exceedingly difficult to obtain the information they have produced during the last four years.

4.1.2 Capacity building needs

82. Since many national NGOs are still in their infancy, but will lose support from international NGO-partners in the near future, there is a great need for capacity building in the area of project management and institutional strengthening. Now that the emergency interventions are coming to an end, resources formerly used to buy and distribute agricultural inputs will be directed to other activities. This is an ideal moment to lobby for mobilization of resources for information management.
83. NGOs also need training in effective communication with their target group, the vulnerable farmers in Angola. Literacy rates are still low and a significant percentage of rural households already own a radio (WFP, 2005) and therefore training is needed in both written communication (preferably in the mother tongue of the target group), the use of illustrations, communication via mass media, especially radio, and presentation and discussion skills.
84. Community radio will be an ideal way to reach many people. Currently 20 to 30 percent of rural households own a radio (WFP 2005) while research in Mozambique strongly suggests that rural households often invest in a radio when they have the capital available (VETAID, 2004). Furthermore, community radios can communicate in the mother tongue of the target group and can easily involve the target group through visits of reporters and interviews in the field. There is also ample scope for programmes aimed at specific target groups such as women and youth.
85. Within the government organisations, there is a great need for training in the collection and analysis of socio-economic data related to rural development.
86. Furthermore, capacity building is needed for the implementation of demand-driven extension services and participatory approaches to natural resources management. IDA also needs to build the capacities of its extension workers in the area of presentation and

discussion skills to implement a demand-driven rural extension service. To achieve the change from supply-driven to demand-driven extension services, extension workers will also need to learn to ask technical specialists for the information that farmers are requesting and/or to look for that information themselves. Training and support for policy makers is needed to keep a focus on pro-poor and demand driven ICT-development.

87. Since most libraries are already damaged and out-of-date, the need exists to build new libraries almost from scratch. This also provides the opportunity to tailor libraries to the needs of the organisation and to co-ordinate library development between organisations, especially those that can, or are already, closely collaborating, such as institutions within the same Ministry or organisations that are members of the same forum or network. Furthermore, libraries can be equipped with a robust system to organise and access data, and communications between libraries can be built in from the start. When new libraries are built, a participatory approach to acquisition of books and subscription to journals and abstracts etc. should be taken, which includes all departments or users within the organisation.
88. FONGA and Jubileu 2000 are already providing access to the Internet to resource poor NGOs and teachers and pupils of secondary schools. Scaling-up and replicating this initiative with a focus on pro-poor, gender sensitive and pro-youth approaches will increase access of these groups to information.

4.1.3 Potential partners and beneficiaries

89. Potential partners for CTA are IDA, FONGA and ADRA. The organisations IDA and ADRA work directly with vulnerable rural households and strengthening the information management capacities of these organisations will be of direct benefit to the ultimate target group of CTA. FONGA supports local NGOs that work with vulnerable households and will indirectly benefit the ultimate target group of CTA.
90. The organisations IDA, FONGA and ADRA are all situated in the centre of an information exchange web and there is thus a significant opportunity for a multiplier effect. FONGA supports as many as 50 NGOs and the government usually only works/acknowledges NGOs that are member of FONGA. FONGA also plans to build 'not-for-profit' Internet cafes in provincial capitals. In combination with community radio, this development can help poor people, and especially youths, to develop ICT skills and to gain access to the Internet. Each provincial centre can also provide a base for local experts who have an understanding of the social and technological issues relevant to the local communities.
91. IDA can potentially contribute in both technical and financial terms. However, the contribution will depend on the political will within the institute and MINADER. ADRA and FONGA can provide a technical contribution. Financial contributions will be determined by financial support from donors. Both organisations have a broad range of donors and are likely to obtain funds to contribute to ICT and information management.
92. All organisations have a track record of timely and effective delivery of services.
93. IPA's ability to maintain services started with input from CTA will depend on political will within IPA and MINADER. This political will might be increased through support for a national strategy on information management. ADRA and FONGA will most likely be able to maintain services started with CTA input in Luanda. However, the sustainability of similar services in the provinces will have to be carefully considered and planned.
94. The NGO Jubileu 2000 is already well developed. CTA could use this organisation to source specialists needed for the implementation of the CTA activities in Angola.

4.2 Recommendations

95. Recommendations for immediate support are presented in Table 5. These focus on policy formulation and provision of much needed data. Formulation of a national strategy for information management is highly recommended, as is the formulation of a policy on community radio. Both strategies should be explicitly pro-poor and recognise and support women's rights and needs. These strategies and policies should also be synchronised with the Extension and Rural Development Programme 2004-2008 and the national Angolan National Strategy to Eradicate Poverty.
96. The collection, organisation and consolidation of data produced by NGOs and UN organisations during the emergency period (2002 – 2006) is also urgent since many NGOs will leave in the near future and this will make data collection much more difficult. IDA is probably the best host for the data-bank, but an additional data-bank could be established at FONGA.

Table 5 - Recommendations based on identified needs that should be addressed immediately

Identified needs	Recommendation
Lack of national strategy on information management	Support the development of a national information management strategy for the government and information management strategies for FONGA and ADRA.
Lack of data	Collect, organize and make accessible all data relevant to agriculture and rural development that have been produced from 2002 – 2006.
Organizations have limited access to mass media.	Support the development of a national policy on community radio with explicit pro-poor, gender sensitive and HIV-prevention components.
Lack of relevant up to date information in Portuguese	Provide literature, especially reference books and CDs in Portuguese on rural development, rural livelihoods, food security, micro credit and participatory approaches.

97. Table 6 presents needs for the next two years. These activities will build on the activities presented in Table 5. The activities focus on building the capacities needed to implement the formulated strategies of information management and community radio access. During this stage, it might be necessary to implement activities aimed at preventing HIV-infections and at mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS on rural development and food security.

Table 6 - Recommendations based on identified needs that should be addressed in the next two years

Identified needs/problems	Recommendation
Lack of training in use of Internet	Develop and implement Internet training tailored to the needs of each organization.
Lack of data analysis skills	Provide training to staff in analysis of socio-economic data.
Lack of quality in data collection	Provide training to staff in design of data collection tools and training to train interviewers
Rigid and top down approach common in state interventions in rural development	Support demand-driven approach to rural development and extension through training of government staff and extension workers
Inadequate extension skills	Provide training in development of extension material for face to face contact and for use via

Identified needs/problems	Recommendation
Inadequate writing skills	mass media, especially radio Provide workshops and training in effective writing of newsletters
Lack of information on management of natural resources and protected areas	Provide information (in Portuguese) on management of natural resources and protected areas.
Lack of technical information for the most common crops	Provide technical information that extension workers can adapt to local circumstances
Lack of ICT resources at provincial level	Support provincial resource centres and the training of provincial experts to support grassroots organizations

98. Long term activities (see Table 7) should centre on marketing of surplus agricultural production and/or the use of inputs for cash crops and agro-processing. This will allow farmers to increase their income from agriculture.

Table 7 - Recommendations based on identified needs that should be addressed in the next five years

Identified needs	Recommendation
Lack of information on national markets	Support the development of a system to provide farmers (associations) with information about national markets.
Lack of technical information on freshwater fish breeding, fresh water fisheries and marine aquaculture	Provide information (in Portuguese) on fish breeding, fresh water fisheries and marine aquaculture.
Lack of information on international markets and value adding through agro-processing	Provide information on international markets and value adding.

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ANNEXES

ANNEXES

I. Terms of Reference

ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION NEEDS FOR CTA'S PRODUCTS AND SERVICES IN POST-CONFLICT ACP AFRICAN STATES

1. Introduction

The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) was established in 1983 under the Lomé Convention between the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) Group of States and the European Union Member States. Since 2000, it has operated within the framework of the ACP-EC Cotonou Agreement.

CTA's tasks are to develop and provide services that improve access to information for agricultural and rural development, and to strengthen the capacity of ACP countries to produce, acquire, exchange and utilise information in this area. CTA's programmes are organised around three principal activities: providing an increasing range and quantity of information products and services and enhancing awareness of relevant information sources; supporting the integrated use of appropriate communication channels and intensifying contacts and information exchange (particularly intra-ACP); and developing ACP capacity to generate and manage agricultural information and to formulate information and communication management (ICM) strategies, including those relevant to science and technology. These activities take account of methodological developments in cross-cutting issues (gender, youth, information & communication technologies – ICTs, and social capital), findings from impact assessments and evaluations of ongoing programmes as well as priority information themes for ACP agriculture¹.

CTA's activities are currently distributed among three operational programme areas / departments:

- Information Products and Services
- Communication Channels and Services
- Information and Communication Management Skills and Systems

These operational departments are supported by Planning Corporate Services (P&CS) which is charged with the methodological underpinning of their work and monitoring the ACP environment in order to identify emerging issues and trends and make proposals for their translation into programmes and activities. This current exercise, therefore, falls within the mandate of P&CS.

2. Background

CTA works primarily through intermediary organisations and partners (non-governmental organisations, farmers' organisations, regional organisations, ...) to promote agriculture and rural development and to deliver its various information products and capacity building services. By partnering with these organisations, CTA seeks to increase the number of ACP organisations capable of generating and managing information and developing their own information and communication management strategies. The identification of appropriate partners is therefore of primordial importance.

¹ Priority information themes for ACP agriculture have formed the basis of various several studies, workshops and seminars bringing together various stakeholders, organisations and institutions active in the field of agriculture and rural development. The documents (or extracts thereof) will be provided to the consultants.

The “Evaluation of the Implementation of the Mid-Term Plan (1997 – 2000)” and the subsequent “Evaluation of CTA’s Strategic Plan and Framework for Action 2001 – 2005” emphasised the need for CTA to develop a more pro-active approach and elaborate criteria for decision-making with regard to the choice of partner organisations and beneficiaries. While the evaluations note the relevance of CTA’s activities as demonstrated through the partners and beneficiaries appreciative responses, concern is expressed about: the extent to which CTA’s activities are relevant to and reach the poor, gender awareness and how to identify potential partners especially in the independent sectors. As a direct response to these concerns, CTA undertook a series of needs assessment studies in 21 countries in the ACP Pacific and Caribbean in the 2003 – 2005.

The third in the series of needs assessment studies will focus on the needs agricultural information needs of 6 countries emerging from prolonged conflict situations in ACP Africa, namely: Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Eritrea and Rwanda. The results of these studies as well as those already conducted in the Caribbean and Pacific will feed into the elaboration of CTA’s 2006 – 2010 strategic plan.

3. Justification and main issues to be addressed

Institutions, economic, social and physical infrastructure a.o. are altered by conflict, depending on the scale, duration and type of war. At one extreme, formal political, social and economic institutions may be completely destroyed, while the importance and type of informal institutions may be changed². This statement is largely true of the 6 post-conflict countries forming the object of this study (Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Eritrea and Rwanda), which are also characterised by:

- over 70 percent of the population in rural areas and dependent on subsistence agriculture for their basic needs;
- a high level of food insecurity;
- important numbers of displaced populations;
- high numbers of de-commissioned soldiers who are in need of disarmament, social rehabilitation and re-insertion;
- illiteracy and low school enrolment / attendance numbers;
- poor access to basic services such as potable water and electricity not to mention information and communication technologies.

These countries are presently at different stages of the post-conflict rehabilitation process with some being more advanced than others (e.g. Mozambique vs. Rwanda and Angola) and have been receiving support from various bi- and multilateral agencies in this regard. CTA has therefore commissioned this study in order to gain better insight into the agricultural information needs of institutions in these affected countries and the actions of other agencies in this area.

4. Overall objective

To contribute to economic development through capacity building in the area of agricultural information management and knowledge sharing.

5. Specific objectives and scope of the study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- to develop a strategy for CTA’s approach to post-conflict countries;
- to improve the effectiveness of CTA’s support for post-conflict countries

² ARON, J., 2002. *Building Institutions in Post-Conflict African Countries*, Discussion Paper N° 2002/124, University of Oxford, U.K.

- to compile baseline data on the status of ICM and ICTs in agriculture and rural development in the 6 post-conflict countries.

The study should assist CTA to improve and better target interventions and activities aimed at potential partners and beneficiaries (including women, youth, private sector and civil society organisations); to have a more informed picture of their needs and aid in the elaboration of a strategy and framework of action. The study should also highlight where there are specific needs for CTA's products and services thereby enabling improvement in the delivery of the same.

6. Methodology

The consultant will use a combination of qualitative and quantitative rapid appraisal methods for the six countries including:

- the desk review of available literature and information sources including other donor interventions in the field of agricultural information and capacity (human and physical) development;
- the conduct of face-to-face interviews with relevant stakeholders / concerned parties and if possible, group discussions;
- the limited use of questionnaires.

The rapid appraisal approach will allow a general overview of the key issues and company / organisational profiles on a per country basis and may give rise to more in-depth studies as and when needed in the future.

7. Expected results / output

The expected results will include the following elements:

- an inventory of the status of agricultural information services, institutions and other actors and their needs as they relate to physical infrastructure, information availability and access and human capacity development;
- an assessment of the current and / or planned interventions of the government and bi- or multilateral agencies in the field of information for agriculture and rural development;
- an overview of the needs of potential partners for CTA activities and services in terms of building capacity for information and communication management;
- a short-list of potential partners / beneficiaries for CTA activities and services;
- baseline data to facilitate subsequent monitoring activities.

It is also expected that this study will provide the framework for CTA to develop a framework for action and fashion a strategy aimed at institutions in countries emerging from conflict situations and provide input into its 2006 – 2010 strategic plan. The direct output is one main report per country not exceeding 30 pages (excluding annexes) according to the following table of contents:

Main report

List of Acronyms

1. Executive summary
2. Introduction
3. Country profile – summary structure and economic characteristics with particular attention to agricultural sector (includes fisheries and forestry):
 - 3.1 Summary of how agriculture, fisheries and forestry is organised in the country
 - 3.2 Summary of the information and communication management capacity
 - 3.3 The current source of agricultural information and services (synthesis of Annex 3)

4. Overview of ICM issues in agriculture and rural development: Capacity, Services and Needs
 - 4.1 Current and planned donor interventions
 - 4.2 Institutional needs analysis
 - 4.2.1 Information needs
 - 4.2.2 Capacity building needs (skills, training, media, ICT, equipment)
5. Conclusions and recommendations
 - 5.1 Conclusions
 - 5.2 Recommendations

Annexes

1. *Terms of reference*
2. *Country profile*
 - 2.1 General agricultural profile (from available documentation)
 - 2.1.1 Size of agricultural population (male / female / youth)
 - 2.1.2 Farmed land, forests, fishing areas
 - 2.1.3 Agricultural systems
 - 2.1.4 Agriculture in the economy (percentage GDP)
 - 2.1.5 Main agricultural produce and secondary products
 - 2.1.6 Main export markets
 - 2.1.7 Trade agreements that include agriculture
 - 2.1.8 Sectoral policy related to agriculture, fisheries and forests
 - 2.2 Socio-economic profile (from available documentation)
 - 2.2.1 Total active population, demographic breakdown
 - 2.2.2 Literacy level and languages
 - 2.2.3 Access to services (health, schools, electricity)
 - 2.2.4 Rural urban drift
 - 2.3 Media and telecommunications (update / check)
 - 2.3.1 Newspapers, periodicals, magazines, radio stations, television channels,
 - 2.3.2 Telecommunication services (fixed, mobile, etc.)
 - 2.3.4 Computers and Internet access
3. *Profile of institutions*
 - 3.1. List of all local, national and regional institutions involved in agriculture and rural development activities, including private sector and civil society organisations, with name, contact details, type and role of institution.
 - 3.2 Select list of key institutions involved in agriculture and rural development, with extensive data and information on the institution, the problems faced and why it is considered a key actor
4. *List of persons / institutions interviewed*
5. *Bibliography*

8. Reporting

The country reports will not exceed 30 pages (excluding annexes). The annexes should include the various sections mentioned above.

9. Timing

- Draft report of annex 2 to be submitted to CTA within 2 months after contract signature.
- Complete draft final report is to be submitted within 4 months after contract signature by CTA
- Final report due two weeks after receipt of comments from CTA.

10. Expertise needed

The **national consultant** should have a university degree or equivalent by experience. In addition, he/she should have at least 10 years experience in field of agriculture, rural development or social / economic sciences. He/she must have in-depth knowledge of the agricultural sector in his/her country and be able to identify key players and institutions / organisations active in this area. Some knowledge of information sciences would be an added advantage. The ability to communicate and write clearly in English or French is essential, while knowledge of at least one of the local languages for communication / interview purposes is an added advantage.

In addition to the skills above, the **overall coordinator** is expected to be fluent in both English and French, have some knowledge of the 6 countries forming the object of this study, have demonstrated experience in coordinating studies with several consultants, and in producing synthesis reports.

The overall coordination will be carried out by Ms Christine Webster, Deputy Head, Planning and Corporate Services CTA.

11. Specific tasks

The **national consultant** is expected to undertake the following tasks in the specific country:

- Desk review of available and relevant literature on agriculture and rural development;
- Conduct interviews with stakeholders in agriculture and rural development sector;
- Disseminate questionnaires and compile results obtained;
- Liaise with the overall coordinator and CTA throughout the process
- Write and submit draft final and final reports according to the stipulated table of contents.

The **overall coordinator** is expected to:

- Supervise the national consultants;
- Guide and monitor their execution of the country studies;
- Answer technical queries from national consultants, review their reports and prepare technical and editorial comments for the 6 countries;
- Prepare a draft and final overview report according to the stipulated table of contents.

12. Implementation schedule (CTA)

- Preparation/Finalisation of ToR; Identification/ short-listing of (potential) consultants; Call for offers: September – mid November 2005;
- Selection of consultants & contractual arrangements: mid to mid December 2005
- Briefing: January 2005
- Start date of contract: 19 December 2005
- Implementation period 19 December - 30 June 2006
- End date of contract: 30 June 2006

13. Key documents to be made available to consultants

Documents include:

- Cotonou Framework Agreement
- Excerpts of relevant sections of CTA's Strategic Plan and Plan of Action (2001-2005)
- Annual Reports
- Documents on priority information themes identified for the African region
- Documents on products & services provided by CTA

II. Country Profile – Angola

II.1 General agricultural profile

II.1.1 Size of agricultural population (male / female / youth)

The Government of Angola estimated their population at 14.5 million in 2003 and the average annual growth at 3 percent. Predicted population size of Angola is given in Table 8. However, the last census was carried out in 1970 and the number should therefore be interpreted with care.

Table 8 - Estimated Population growth in Angola

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	14,227,000	14,658,000	15,107,000	15,567,000
North	6,697,000	6,900,000	7,111,000	7,329,000
Centre	5,735,000	5,908,000	6,090,000	6,274,000
South	1,795,000	1,850,000	1,906,000	1,964,000

Fonte: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, cited in Monitoria da Campanha Agrícola 2004/2005.

Estimates of the population working in the agricultural sector vary from ‘two thirds’ (IFAD, 2005) to 85 percent (CIA, 2005). The UNDP also estimated that in 1996 the labour force in agriculture represented 75 percent of the total population.

In 2001, the UNDP estimated that 3.9 million people were internally displaced as a result of the conflict. By 2006 an estimated 4.5 million people had resettled in their areas of origin or area of preference. In 2005 a survey of 1,900 households in the central highlands showed that 50 percent of the households had resettled in the last three years. Recently resettled households have few inputs and therefore tend to produce less than other households.

The agricultural work force is estimated at 4.2-4.5 million (ESSA, 2004; CIA, 2005) people in 2.2 million households (MINADER, 2005). The NGO ADRA suggests that this is an overestimation (ADRA, 2004), because that would mean a total population of about 20 million Angolans. From this estimate one can conclude that ADRA assumes that there are about 1.6 million agricultural households. About 57 percent of the households are headed by men, 36 percent are headed by women and the remaining 7 percent are headed by elderly or children. The average household has 5 members and 1 or 2 of them depend on the others (WFP, 2005).

II.1.2 Farmed land, forests, fishing areas

The food security office of MINADER estimated that the area planted to crops in 2004/05 was about 3.2 million ha: an increase of 9.5 percent compared to the figure for 2003/04. The area under cultivation has been rising steadily over the last five years (see Table 9). However, this represents only 2.4 percent of the total area of the country and 4.8 percent of the area considered suitable for agriculture.

Table 9 - Estimated area cultivated in the period 2000 – 2005

Year	Total Area planted (ha)	Area planted with cereals	Cereal production (TM)	Area planted with Cassava (ha)	Cassava production (TM)
2000/01	2,118,236	995,000	577,000		
2001/02	2,241,515	1,113,721	549,000	592,598	5,620,000
2002/03	2,555,157		658,159		5,699,331
2003/04	2,910,000	1,384,844	720,952	694,040	6,638,000
2004/05	3,207,483		880,929		

Source: GSA/MINADER 2004, 2005/FAO/WFP mission 2004

ADRA (2004) claims that the agricultural production is much lower. Government estimates of cassava production are apparently based on an assumed yield of 12-14 tonnes/ha, while measurements (last made in colonial times) indicate a yield of about 4 tonnes/ha. There are nine major food crops in Angola, namely: maize, sorghum, millet, rice, beans, groundnuts, cassava, sweet potato and potato. An estimated 96 percent of the total area planted was devoted to these nine crops, of which cereals and pulses (including groundnuts) accounted for 64 percent of the total (see Table 10 and Table 11).

Table 10 - Area planted to cereals, pulses and groundnuts, by province (ha) - 2003/4

Province	Total	Maize	Sorghum	Rice	Beans	Groundnuts
Total	1,890,381	1,067,773	305,650	11,421	332,333	173,204
NORTH	325,797	118,401		4,308	102,005	101,083
Cabinda	15,571	4,013			4,816	6,742
Zaire	9,147	2,741			4,111	2,295
Uige	121,841	17,992		3,095	35,984	64,770
Bengo	24,299	11,390			9,112	3,797
Luanda	2,039	1,610			429	
Kwanza Norte	35,478	17,739			12,901	4,838
Malange	87,961	51,140			24,547	12,274
Lunda Norte	14,483	5,793		1,159	4,055	3,476
Lunda Sul	14,978	5,983		54	6,050	2,891
CENTRE	944,286	675,957	45,610	7,113	166,775	48,831
Kwanza Sul	114,983	79,359			26,806	8,818
Benguela	87,761	58,507	18,430		9,751	1,073
Huambo	439,340	334,735	19,805		72,526	12,274
Bié	250,599	185,480	6,183	201	46,370	12,365
Moxico	51,603	17,876	1,192	6,912	11,322	14,301
SOUTH	620,298	273,415	260,040	0	63,553	23,290
Namibe	9,547	4,665	3,797		1,085	
Huila	373,849	232,336	69,701		50,691	21,121
Cunene	145,824	9,308	133,413		3,103	
Kuando Kubango	91,078	27,106	53,129		8,674	2,169
Area planted 2002/03 season	1,720,584	984,110	274,767	7,867	295,687	158,153
% > on 2002/3	+9.87%	+8.5%	+11.24%	+45.18%	+12.39%	+9.52%

Source: GSA/MINADER and FAO/WFP Mission estimates, 2004

Table 11 - Area planted to other main food crops, by province (ha) - 2003/04

Province	Total	Cassava	Sweet potatoes	Irish potatoes
Total	936,253	694,040	138,797	103,416
NORTH	606,613	553,363	51,370	1,880
Cabinda	18,460	16,855	1,605	
Zaire	19,869	17,814	2,055	
Uige	216,981	197,910	17,272	1,799
Bengo	43,280	37,965	5,315	
Luanda	2,898	2,898		
Kwanza Norte	42,816	40,316	2,419	81
Malange	113,326	102,280	11,046	
Lunda Norte	99,641	92,689	6,952	
Lunda Sul	49,342	44,636	4,706	
CENTRE	262,467	123,554	63,048	75,865
Kwanza Sul	57,668	38,798	5,291	13,579
Benguela	1,950	1,950		
Huambo	89,821	17,295	33,474	39,052
Bié	50,698	15,457	12,365	22,876
Moxico	62,330	50,054	11,918	358
SOUTH	67,173	17,123	24,379	25,671
Namibe	1,084		976	108
Huila	50,692	8,449	16,897	25,346
Cunene				217
Kuando Kubango	15,397	8,674	6,506	
Area planted 2002/03 season	834,573	643,840	116,606	74,127
2003/04 season, % of 2002/3	+12.18%	+7.8%	+19.03%	+39.51%

Source: GSA/MINADER and FAO/WFP Mission estimates, 2004

The livestock numbers have also been increasing rapidly over the last five years; see Table 12, Table 13 and Table 14.

Table 12 - Estimates of livestock populations in 2001/02

Region	Country Total	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
		1,977,500	45,000	725,000	64,000	171,000
North	Luanda	6,500	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	30,000
	Kuanza Norte	500	2,500	11,500	14,500	25,000
	Malange	500	500	500	1000	N.A
	Uíge	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25,000
	Sub-Total	7,500	3,000	12,000	15,500	80,000
Centre	Kuanza Sul	54,000	33,500	74,000	27,000	25,000
	Benguela	38,000	7,500	21,500	6,000	35,500
	Huambo	12,000	500	3,000	N.A	N.A
	Sub-Total	104,000	41,500	98,500	33,000	60,500
South	Namibe	106,000	500	500	500	500
	Huíla	160,000	N.A	14,000	15,000	30,000
	Cunene	1,600,000	N.A	600,000	N.A	N.A
	Sub-Total	1,866,000	500	614,500	15,500	30,500

Source: MINADER. Quoted in FAO/WFP Mission estimates 2002.

There appear to be no estimates of land used exclusively for grazing, but livestock is the main livelihood in the southern provinces Namibe, Huila, Cunene and Kuando Kibango. Given the herd size in these provinces (3 million cattle and 2.5 million goats) and the low carrying capacity of the land, there should be at least 7.5 million hectare of grazing land in these provinces.

Table 13 - Estimates of livestock populations in 2004

Region	Country Total	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
		3,680,500	296,736	4,359,300	2,547,380	15,971,000
North	Luanda	8,000	16,000	16,000	7,100	5,000,000
	Kuanza Norte	2,000	16,000	93,600	99,850	500,000
	Malange	1,500	23,000	167,300	150,400	700,000
	Uíge	1,700	17,000	156,300	89,000	1,200,000
	Lunda norte	2,000	9,000	33,000	34,500	180,000
	Lunda sul	3,000	11,000	35,000	34,500	190,000
	Zaire	700	500	130,000	1,200	980,000
	Cabinda	3,800	1,000	8,700	7,700	500,000
	Bengo	7,600	15,300	205,000	4,200	900,000
	Sub-Total	30 300	108,800	844 900	428,450	10,150,000
Centre	Kuanza Sul	100 000	38 306	198,200	197,200	1,000,000
	Benguela	270 200	21,000	207,000	332,400	1,500,000
	Moxico	33,000	12,450	38,900	30,000	46,000
	Bié	40,000	13,000	150,000	245,600	1,220,000
	Huambo	50 000	24,000	420,900	597,000	200,000
	Sub-Total	493 200	108,756	1,015,000	1,402,200	3,966,000
South	Namibe	350 000	32,000	506,500	67,300	105,000
	Huíla	1,380 000	21,700	827,100	246,100	1,200,000
	Kuando Kubango	257,000	6,580	438,000	157,500	250,000
	Cunene	1 170 000	18,900	727,100	246,100	300,000
	Sub-Total	3 157 000	79,180	2,498,700	717,000	1,855,000

Source: MINADER. Quoted in Monitoria da Campanha Agrícola 2004/05. Avaliação da Produção Agro-Alimentar. Ministério da Agricultura e do Desenvolvimento Rural, Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar. Luanda, Junho de 2005.

Table 14 - Number of cattle in Angola from 2001 - 2005

Year	Cattle
2001/02	1,977,500
2002/03	
2003/04	2,500,000
2004/05	3,680,000

Source: Minader, 2005, FAO/WFP 2002, 2004.

The registered production³ of animal products in 2004/05 is given in Table 15.

Table 15 - Registered production of meat, milk and eggs in 2004

Product	Registered production (kg)
Beef	3,926,883
Pork	499,312
Mutton/lamb	42,119
Goat	247,053
Chicken	12,925
Milk	326,246
Eggs (number)	33,444,956

Source: Monitoria da Campanha Agrícola 2004/05

The consultants have found no data on the area planted to coffee and oil palm, the main export crops.

In Angola, land considered as forested covers about 60 million hectares (47 percent of the country's total land area). However, the area of forests considered economically productive is estimated at 2,373,000 ha (2 percent of the country's area), with an annual felling capacity of 326,000 m³.

Table 16 - Extent of forest and other wooded land

FRA 2005 categories	Area (000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Forest	60,976	59,728	59,104
Other wooded land	-	-	-
Forest and other wooded land	60,976	59,728	59,104
Other land	63,694	64,942	65,566
...of which with tree cover	-	-	-
Total land area	124,670	124,670	124,670
Inland water bodies	0	0	0
Total area of country	124,670	124,670	124,670

Source: FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/32185/en/ago>)

Table 17 - Characteristics of forest and other wooded land

FRA 2005 categories	Area (1000 hectares)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Primary	0	0	0	-	-	-
Modified natural	60,837	59,594	58,973	-	-	-
Semi-natural	0	0	0	-	-	-
Productive plantation	140	134	131	-	-	-
Protective plantation	0	0	0	-	-	-
Total	60,976	59,728	59,104	-	-	-

Source: FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/32185/en/ago>)

³ The registered production is only a fraction of the real production because back yard slaughtering (especially of chickens, sheep and goats) for home consumption and informal trade is not registered.

Table 18 - Growing stock in forest and other wooded land

FRA 2005 categories	Volume (million cubic meters over bark)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Growing stock in forest and other wooded land	2,364	2,315	2,291	-	-	-
Commercial growing stock	28	27	26	-	-	-

Source: FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/32185/en/ago>)

Table 19 - Registered forest production 2004 National and selected provinces

	Hard wood (m ³)	Charcoal (ton)	Fire wood (St)
Total	37,282	54,865	13,215
Cabinda	22,400	17	926
Bengo	5,017	41,615	1,106
Malanje	N/a	568	8,000

Source: Monitoria da Campanha 2004/05

Timber is exported as unprocessed lumber.

Angola has 1,650 km of coastline and access to two large marine ecosystems (LMEs): the Benguela Current and the Guinea Current. The former is especially productive, but production is also highly variable from year to year (Delgado, 2006). In the recent past there have been fisheries agreements between Angola and the EC. Angola is also a party to two international groups, one to coordinate fisheries in the Guinea Current and one to coordinate the fisheries in the Benguela Current.

The Angolan fisheries are divided in artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial fisheries. About 35,000 artisanal fishers operated some 6,000 small boats (up to 14 m long) in 2002. Only 20 percent of those boats have an engine and they fish close to shore (within 3 nautical miles of the coast). About 50,000 people depend indirectly on fisheries for their employment. The artisanal fishers target mostly demersal species (groupers, snappers and spiny lobsters). Total catch is given in Table 20. The Total Allowable Catch for all species together is also given for comparison. TAC per species are presented in Table 22.

Table 20 - Fisheries production

Year	Artisanal Fisheries	Production (ton)		TAC (ton)
		Semi-industrial and industrial fisheries	Total Catch	
1998	31,131	126,018	157,149	
1999	38,001	131,799	169,800	
2000	39,891	186,708	232,510	220,600
2001	50,416	196,099	246,519	214,000
2002	126,577		281,700	209,400
2003	90,728			249,200
2004	104,960			

Source: Minader (2005), Monitoria da Campanha Agrícola 2004/05

Ministério das Pescas (2004), Information on fisheries management in Angola

The semi-industrial fleet and the industrial fleet target both demersal and pelagic species. The composition of the fleets and the total catch per type of vessel is given in Table 21.

Table 21 - Composition of Semi-industrial and industrial fishing fleet in 2003

Type of vessel	Length of Vessel (m)	Angolan registered	Foreign registered	Total	Total catch in 2001 (tonne)
Demersal trawlers	15-100	16	33		44,000
Pelagic trawlers	15-40	6	11	17	10,000
Purse seiners	15-35	96	8	104	171,000
Shrimp vessels	12-25	4	0	4	
Shrimp vessels	26-40	17	22	39	1,700
Line fishers	>14	25	3	28	(demersal) 14,000 (pelagic) 2,000
Tuna long line	>14	0	18	18	
Tuna purse seine	>14	0	15	15	3,100

Source: FAO (2004), Angola Fisheries profile.

Table 22 - Total Allowable Catches from 2000 to 2003 per species

Resource or species group	2000	2001	2002	2003
Deepwater rose shrimp (<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>)	1,600	1,500	1,200	1,200
Striped red shrimp (<i>Aristeus varidens</i>)	800	500	500	500
Deep-sea crab	2,000	1,800	1,500	1,500
Sardinellas	85,000	85,000	100,000	110,000
Horse mackerel	80,000	80,000	60,000	50,000
Chub mackerel				21,000
Dentex group (seabreams)	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,800
Grunts	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Croakers and groupers	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
Angolan hake	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cape hake	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Bigeye grunt (<i>Brachydeuterus auritus</i>)	7,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
Sharks				6,000
Others	15,000	14,000	14,000	25,000
Total	220,600	214,000	209,400	249,200

Source: Ministry of Fisheries figures, 2004

Table 23 - Main landing places for the semi-industrial and industrial fleets

Province	Landing place	Region	Locations
Cabinda	1	northernmost	Cabinda centre
Zaire	1	northern	Soyo (village)
Bengo	1	northern	Ambriz (village)
Luanda	3	central	Boavista, Carvão e Samba
Kwanza Sul	1	central	Porto Amboim
Benguela	3	central	Benguela, Baía Farta and Lobito
Namibe	2	southernmost	Namibe and Tombwa
Total	12		

Source: FAO, Angola Fisheries profile 2004

Table 24 - Main landing places (beaches) for the artesanal sector

Province	Landing beaches
Cabinda	18
Zaire	20
Bengo	12
Luanda	15
Kwanza Sul	9
Benguela	16
Namibe	12
Total	102

Source: FAO, Angola Fisheries profile 2004

II.1.3 Agricultural systems

Agriculture in Angola is predominately a family-labour activity for millions of smallholder self-subsistence peasants who plant an average of 1.4 ha per family on two or more plots; the area planted increases slightly every year.

Agricultural production is based on a rain-fed main growing season from September to April (planting from September to February). This season accounts for about 95 percent of the total production of cereals and pulses, which are also the major food crops: cereals (maize, sorghum, millet and rice), beans, groundnuts, cassava, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes.

The second growing season is carried out mainly in low-lying wetland areas and is planted from June to August. This season accounts for about 5 percent of the production of cereals and pulses. Vegetable and sweet potato production is also very important in these areas. The most important vegetables are cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce, onions, peppers, carrots and pumpkin.

There are five main smallholder-farming systems used in Angola dependent to a certain extent on the vegetation zones.

1) Cassava-based food production systems predominate in the humid north and northeast; however, in recent times cassava production has spread into areas further south. There are no current data, but data from colonial times indicate that people harvest about 4 tonnes/ha. (ADRA, 2005). Small ruminants provide an important source of protein and vegetables are grown in the dry season in irrigated lowland areas close to rivers and streams, commonly known as "nacas." Sales of cassava and vegetables provide the main source of income. Upland rice is also commonly grown in these regions on the higher ground known as "lavras." Land preparation is carried out manually with virtually no application of fertilizers or pesticides except occasionally in small quantities on irrigated vegetables.

2) Coffee-based systems are found in the northern region and parts of the planalto. These farmers also grow a variety of food crops, mainly to cover subsistence and family needs, with coffee generally providing the main source of income.

3) Maize-based systems are predominant in the populated parts of the central planalto. Before the civil wars, most farmers used draft animals for land preparation, husbandry and transport and many also used fertilizers. Now only farmers in nacas grow irrigated vegetables and maize during the dry season. Maize, often intercropped with beans, cassava or groundnuts, provides the most important source of income. Other sources of income are salaried agricultural work (56 percent), casual agricultural work (48 percent), cutting firewood and production of charcoal (18 percent), petty trade (13 percent), according to a

survey of 1900 households (WFP, 2005). No direct data on crop productivity are available, but FAO data suggest an average cereal production of about 500 kg/ha.

4) Sorghum/millet systems are mainly to be found in the southern provinces, where they are associated with cattle raising, based primarily on foraging of natural vegetation. Cattle from this area have also provided the basis for the draft power used by farmers in the *planalto* which has been almost wiped out due to the continuing conflict.

5) Irrigated production systems have been developed particularly along the coastal belt and in the green belts surrounding the major cities and towns. Sales of vegetables give families their income and purchasing power.

Little is known about the importance of inland fisheries. In the central highlands less than 5% of the households derive their main income from fisheries, but many more occasionally fish for home consumption (WFP, 2005).

Again in the central highlands, cereal reserves usually run out about 8 months after the harvest. Many households turn to charcoal production and the sale of firewood to obtain the money needed to buy food (ADRA, 2005). In the central highlands, forests and woodlands are rapidly vanishing due to unsustainably high rates of cutting for the production of charcoal and firewood (WFP, 2005).

Qualitative research (GSA, 2005a-c) shows that rural households obtain products from the forest for the following uses: food (fruits, roots, leaves, animals), timber, traditional medicine (for humans and livestock) firewood, ritual ceremonies, domestic tools, clothing and handicrafts. No quantitative information is available as yet.

The consultants have not found data on the importance and production of commercial farms.

Table 25 - Area Planted to Cereals 1996 - 2000

Cereal	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Maize	569,338	620,126	682,338	672,941	672,941
Millet	214,147	161,528	178,000	191,907	191,907
Rice, Paddy	23,000	23,000	24,000	20,000	20,000
Wheat	3,000	3,000	3,500	3,000	3,000
Total	809,485	807,654	887,838	887,848	887,848

Source: FAO, 2003

II.1.4 Agriculture in the economy (percentage GDP)

Table 26 - Breakdown of GDP - estimated percent contribution

	2000	2001
Agriculture & Fishing	5.80	8.40
Extractive Industry	66.90	57.90
Industry	3.00	4.00
Construction	2.80	3.70
Services (non mercantile)	6.80	10.10
Services	14.70	15.90
Total GDP	100%	100%

Source: Ministério das Finanças, 2004

II.1.5 Main agricultural produce and secondary products

Cereal production in 2003/04 (including milled rice) is estimated at 713,000 tonnes, more than 9 percent higher than in 2003 and 27 percent higher than the previous five-year average, mainly from increased areas under cultivation. Cereal import requirements for 2004/05 were estimated at 820 000 tonnes, of which 642 000 tonnes are expected as commercial imports and 178 000 tonnes as emergency food aid.

In 2005, Angola harvested 109,284 tonnes of beans, 66,000 tonnes of nuts, 308,876 tonnes of potatoes, and 663,787 tonnes of sweet potatoes. In meats, the country produced 8,073 tonnes of beef, 13,060 tonnes of pork, 5,420 tonnes of mutton and goat meat, and 630 tonnes of poultry. Production of eggs stood at 120,600 eggs and of milk at 804,000 litres. More comprehensive figures for 2004 are given in Table 27.

Table 27 - Top 20 Agricultural Products by production- 2004

Rank	Commodity	Production (MT)
1	Cassava	5,600,000
2	Maize	510,000
3	Sweet Potatoes	430,000
4	Sugar Cane	360,000
5	Bananas	300,000
6	Vegetables Fresh nes	245,000
7	Cow Milk, Whole, Fresh	195,000
8	Millet	96,000
9	Indigenous Beef	85,019
10	Citrus Fruit nes	78,000
11	Beans, Dry	66,000
12	Oil of Palm	58,000
13	Pineapples	40,000
14	Fruit Fresh nes	32,000
15	Groundnuts in Shell	30,000
16	Indigenous Pork	27,885
17	Potatoes	27,000
18	Honey	23,000
19	Palm Kernels	16,500
20	Rice, Paddy	16,000

Note:

All figures are FAO estimates.

Source: FAO Agriculture Country Profiles

II.1.6 Main export markets

Angola's total agricultural exports for 2004 were US\$16,540,688, up 44 percent from 2003. Angola's top agricultural export destinations are Japan, Spain, Thailand, Portugal, Hong Kong, and Italy. These exports consist mainly of unprocessed lumber and frozen seafood products (USCS, 2005).

In 2005, total agricultural production in Angola increased by 28 percent, mainly due to favourable weather, expansion of the area planted following the resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, and substantial distribution of agricultural inputs.

However, the country still imported 765,000 tons of cereals, mainly wheat and rice. According to the government, the agricultural sector has grown from 8 to 12 percent of GDP

between 2002 and 2005. The government proclaimed self-sufficiency in some staple foods, noting that Angola will no longer need to import corn in 2006 and that the country has produced a surplus of cassava.

Table 28 - Top 20 Agricultural Exports - 2003

Rank	Commodity	Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$000)	Unit value (US\$)
1	Coffee, Green	846	728	861
2	Oils Fish and Marine	922	414	449
3	Oil of Palm	933	402	431
4	Fish Meal	747	339	454
5	Millet	503	310	616
6	Tea	150	221	1473
7	Pastry	263	190	722
8	Oil of Sunflower Seed	79	140	1772
9	Sugar Confectionery	77	64	831
10	Sausages Pig Meat	37	51	1378
11	Bread ¹	71	46	648
12	Flour of Wheat ¹	22	30	1364
13	Macaroni ¹	44	17	386
14	Margarine + Shortening	16	17	1062
15	Cattle	65	16	246
16	Apples	40	15	375
17	Sugar (Centrifugal, Raw)	50	10	200
18	Hides Wet-Salted Cattle	30	5	167
19	Cassava Dried	7	3	429
20	Beer of Barley	1	2	2000

Note:

1 = FAO estimates (all others are trading partner estimates)

Source: FAO Agriculture Country Profiles, 2004

Although far behind petroleum and diamonds, seafood is one of Angola's top exports. According to government statistics, fish capture reached 230,000 tonnes in 2004. Of this amount, 68,000 tonnes were frozen, 64,833 tonnes were salted, 4,200 tonnes were ground into fish feed, and 104,960 tonnes were captured by informal fishermen.

Spain currently purchases the bulk of Angolan fisheries exports. In 2005, the Ministry of Fisheries announced a new rule requiring foreign companies wishing to fish in Angola to form joint ventures with companies owned by Angolans and to invest in local fish processing infrastructure.

Angola has considerable timber resources. Valuable tree species, including mahogany, tola, mulberry, pine and eucalyptus can be found in the northern enclave province of Cabinda in the Maiombe forest.

The Angolan government is promoting timber production to supply local demand and the international market, and is investing in the technical and human resources and infrastructure needed to revitalize the sector.

In spite of the low production in 2004, Cabinda was able to supply 5,400 cubic meters of timber to the internal market and exported 9,553 cubic meters to France, Morocco, Portugal and the United States. The total value of timber exports between 2000 and 2002 was estimated at US\$1,443,000, or 0.01 percent of GDP (Earthtrends, 2005).

II.1.7 Trade agreements that include agriculture

Angola is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

In March 2003, Angola agreed to adhere to the SADC Free Trade Protocol which commits member countries to comprehensive trade liberalization. This took effect in 2000, although negotiations have continued since then on some issues. Moreover, some sectors have been singled out for special treatment, such as textiles and apparel, sugar and motor vehicles.

The protocol stipulates that the SADC countries will enter into a free trade arrangement. This will be achieved in stages, but it is expected that by 2008 (the protocol's target date for elimination of trade barriers) duties on 85 percent of all goods traded in SADC will be eliminated.

However, Angola is delaying implementation of this protocol until the country can re-launch internal production of non-petroleum goods, which remains extremely low due to the civil war and devastated infrastructure. The government fears that implementation of the SADC protocol on trade would lead to a flood of imports, particularly from South Africa. With assistance from the European Union and United Nations Development Program, Angola will conduct a study to investigate its capacity to implement the Protocol.

Angola receives a special trade preference from the EU under the current Everything But Arms initiative (via Regulation EC 416/2001), granting duty-free access to imports of all products from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) without any quantitative restrictions, except to arms and munitions.

Only imports of fresh bananas, rice and sugar are not fully liberalised immediately. Duties on those products will be gradually reduced until duty free access will be granted for bananas (already) in January 2006, for sugar in July 2009 and for rice in September 2009. In the meantime, there will be duty free tariff quotas for rice and sugar.

Formal negotiation of European Partnership Agreements (EPAs) at the level of all African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries started in September 2002. However, the EU's insistence that the 79 ACP should countries divide into smaller blocs has proved particularly divisive in Southern Africa, largely due to the tangle of existing regional integration initiatives. SADC, for example, has been split by the need to form such regional groupings.

SADC members Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, DRC and the Seychelles are negotiating alongside Kenya, Ethiopia, Burundi, Djibouti, Comoros, Sudan, Eritrea, Madagascar, Rwanda and Uganda, as the 'Eastern and Southern Africa' grouping (ESA). The seven remaining SADC countries will also negotiate an EPA. This group is made up of four countries that are tied to South Africa through the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) - Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland, and three other SADC members: Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania (ACTSA, 2003).

These latter SADC group members are all LDCs and have duty free access to the EU under the Everything But Arms initiative. As a result, they have little to gain, but plenty to lose if EPAs involve 'reciprocity'. They believe that the EU need not and should not impose reciprocity. Substantive negotiations towards an EU-SADC EPA are due to start in January 2005 and end by June 2007 (ACTSA, 2004).

Angola has signed customs cooperation agreements with Portugal and São Tomé and Príncipe, and is expected to sign others with South Africa and members of the Community of Portuguese Speaking States (CPLP). Angola is also currently negotiating to implement customs agreements with Namibia, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, all fellow SADC members.

II.1.8 Sectoral policy related to agriculture, fisheries and forests

The Angolan Ministry of Agriculture is in the process of reforming its legislation in order to ensure that its policies are carried out “with greater commitment in the interests of guaranteeing food self sufficiency for the people” (Mbendi, 2005). Among new laws proposed in 2005 are those concerning land, agrarian development, co-operatives, forests and seeds.

Land & Agriculture

Act No. 21-C/92 of 28th August (on ownership, concession and use of agricultural land) [This Act repeals Decree No. 43894 of 13 September 1961 and Order No. 3280 of 1962.]

This Act establishes the basic framework for ownership, concession and use of agricultural land of the People's Republic of Angola. It consists of 7 chapters defining all the issues related with the land basic legislation, such as: General Provisions (Chap. 1); Land classification (2); Licensing (3); Transmission and rescission of land use right (4); Registration (5); Administration Powers (6); Final Provisions (7).

Decree no. 32/95 of 8th December (approving the Regulations of Act No. 21-C/92 on ownership, concession and use of agricultural land) [Diário da República, I Serie, n. 49, 8 December 1995, pp. 541-559]

This Decree, composed of 4 articles and one Annex, approves the implementing Regulation of Act No. 21-C/92 on ownership, concession and use of agricultural land. The annexed Regulation, composed of 87 articles divided in 16 Chapters, defines the competences of all involved authorities, rules on rights and obligations under the concession regime, sets the guaranties and assurances for the State to creditors. Moreover, it regulates agricultural land property, transmission and rescission of land use right, land use restrictions, fiscal issues, registry procedures, fines and penalties.

Fisheries

Decree No. 12-A/80 of 6th February 1980 (regulating Fishing activity in the Angolan Exclusive Fishing Zone) [<http://cdserver2.ru.ac.za/cd/cdlaw/chap5/index.htm>] - Amended by Resolution No. 23/89 on the protection of marine resources - 1st July 1989

This Decree establishes that the People's Republic of Angola shall exercise sovereign rights over exploring, conserving, managing and exploiting the natural, biological marine resources. These sovereign rights cover areas of the high seas adjacent to the national territory, up to a distance of 200 nautical miles. The Minister of Fisheries shall be responsible for determining which foreign vessels are authorized to fish in the areas defined in article 1 by means of the granting of fishing licences. The requirements to be satisfied for obtaining such licence are specified in the text.

Executive Decree No. 17/80 of 19th April (adapting the Regulation on fishing with trawl nets by mechanic-powered propulsion vessels) [Diário da República No. 93, 19 April 1980, pp. 317 and 318] - Amends: Decree No. 44.398 of 14 June 1962 approving the Regulation on trawl net fishing - 14th June 1962

This Decree maintains the distinction between (1) fishing with trawl nets in coastal waters and (2) off-shore waters. It also amends the definitions of minimum mesh sizes contained in articles 4-6. Finally, it establishes the requirements for granting fishing licences and for collecting fishing data by national vessels.

Executive Decree No. 12/86 of 22nd March (regulating the fees to be paid for fish catch by foreign vessels) [Diário da República No. 23, 22 March 1986, pp. 86-93]

This Decree establishes the levy to be paid by foreign corporations fishing in the waters of Angola, under normal fishing or experimental fishing licences, etc. The said fee is proportional to the catch, and complies with specifications in contracts, agreements, and protocols.

Decree No. 8/87 of 23rd May 1987 (approving the constitution of the Department of Fisheries Research) [photocopy]

This Decree approves the constitution of the Department of Fisheries Research. The constitution is divided into 4 chapters dealing with the composition, duty and responsibility of the Department. Its purpose is to coordinate and to guarantee scientific and technological research in the fisheries sector.

Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola on fishing in the waters of Angola of 30 November 1987 [EEC Celex, CD] - Implemented by:

- Protocol defining (for the period between 3 May 1996 to 2 May 1999) the fishing opportunities and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of Angola on fishing off Angola. - 14 May 1997
- Council Regulation (EC) No. 103/2000 on the conclusion of the Protocol defining, (for the period between the 3 May 1999 to 2 May 2000), the fishing opportunities and the financial compensation provided for by the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of Angola on fishing in Angolan waters. - 29 November 1999
- Protocol Defining, (for the period between the 3 May 1999 to 2 May 2000), the fishing opportunities and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Community and the People's Republic of Angola on fishing in Angolan waters. - 03 May 1999

The Agreement regulates the exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the marine resources of the Atlantic Ocean and establishes the principles and rules governing fisheries between the EU and Angola. It includes the fishing activities of vessels flying the flags of Member States of the European Community, in the waters over which Angola has sovereignty or jurisdiction in respect of fisheries.

Resolution No. 23/89 of 1st July (amending Decree No. 12-A/80 on the protection of marine resources) [Diário da República No. 25, 1 July 1989, p. 325]

This Resolution establishes that authorized fishing vessels must display markings and identification numbers according to the prescribed requirements.

Law No. 6-A/04 of 8th October (new Fishing Act) [Diário Da República, no. 81, I Série, 8 October 2004, Addendum]

This Law, composed of 273 articles, divided in Chapters structured under six main Titles, sets the general guidelines and objectives for: the use and exploitation of water biological resources, the fishery legal system, the rules for the protection of biological resources and aquatic ecosystems, the basic regulation on fishing vessels and ports, and the rules for scientific research and monitoring activities on aquatic biologic resources. Moreover, the Law regulates the licensing procedures for aquaculture as well as for fish and derived products' processing and commercial activities. In addition, the Law establishes the managing bodies and authorities, and the procedures for monitoring and control purposes. Finally, the Law indicates the liability and sanctions for non-compliance with its norms and for damages to biological resources

Protocol on Community Fisheries for Southern African Development Community (SADC) of 30th April 2002

This Protocol aims at conservation and sustainable use of living aquatic resources and aquatic ecosystems that are of interest to the members of SADC that are a Party to this Protocol. In particular, the protocol regulates on shared resources and artisanal fishing, small scale as well as commercial fisheries

Rural Community Representation

Resolution No. 58/87 of 14th September 1987 (approving the model constitution of Fishermen's Cooperatives) [photocopy]

This Resolution approves the model constitution of Fishermen's Cooperatives in the marine fisheries sector. It is composed of 10 chapters specifying their purpose, obligations and rights as well as sanctions and fines for offenders, etc. A Committee composed of fishermen representatives is prescribed by the constitution.

Institutional

Decree No. 81/81 of 21st September (regulating the Ministry of Fisheries) [Diário da República No. 222, 21 September 1981, pp. 789-795]

This Decree is divided into 8 Chapters and 36 Articles. The Ministry of Fisheries is the organ responsible for the management and the development of the fisheries sector. The Chapters are entitled as follows: Duties and responsibility (I); General Organization (II); Organization of the sector (III); Organs for direct assistance to the Minister (IV); Central executive organs (V); Provincial executive organs (VI); Personnel (VII); and Final and Transitional Provisions (VIII).

Executive Decree No. 41/87 of 26th September (creating the Fisheries Research Cabinet) [Diário da República No. 77, 27 September 1987, pp. 366 and 367]

This Executive Decree No. 41/87 creates the Fisheries Research Cabinet under the Ministry of Fisheries. It consists of 5 articles establishing the composition and competencies of the aforementioned fisheries institution. Its purpose includes carrying out research programmes within the fisheries development sector, collecting data and giving opinions, etc.

Decree-Law No. 5/03 of 20th May (instituting the Ministry of Fisheries) [Diário da República, 20 May 2003]

This Decree-Law, composed of 28 articles, institutes the Ministry for Fisheries with the aim of setting up a governmental body in charge for the elaboration, implementation, supervision and control of national fishery policy. In particular, the Decree-Law defines its mission, functions and internal structure.

Decree-Law No. 8/03 of 17th June (approving the Statutes of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development) [Diário da República, I Série, No. 47, 17 June 2003, pp. 895-907]

This Decree, composed of 4 articles and one Annex, approves the Statute of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development. The Annex provides the aforesaid Statute, regulating the structure, functions and management procedures for the Ministry.

II.2 Socio-economic profile

Table 29 - Economic Indicators (2004 - 2005)

	2004 ^a	2005 ^b
GDP per capita in US\$		2,344
Real GDP growth (%)	11	
Agricultural GDP growth rate (%)		
Consumer price inflation (%)	31	
Exchange rate <i>kwanza</i> /US\$ (period average)	86	
Trade Deficit in US\$million ^c	-7,350	

Notes:

a = IMF (2005)

b = UNDP Human Development Report (2005)

c = trade in goods, fob.

Source: IMF (2005, UNDP (2005).

II.2.1 Demographics

Table 30 - Population figures from Human Development Report - 2005

Estimated Population 2003 (millions)	15
Projected Population 2015 (millions)	20.9
Annual Population Growth Rate	2.8%
Urban Population - percentage of total 2003	35.7%
Urban Population – percentage of total 2015	44.9%
Population under age 15 - percentage of total 2003	46.7%
Population under age 15 - percentage of total 2015	45.5%

Source: UNDP, 2005

II.2.2 Literacy level and languages

UNDP figures show that adult literacy rates were 66.8 percent in 2003. Youth literacy rates were estimated at 71.4 percent in the same period.

II.2.3 Access to services

There are 8 qualified physicians per 100,000 people and 45 percent of births were attended by skilled health personnel. Public health expenditure was 2.1 percent of GDP in 2002. Immunisation rates against tuberculosis and measles were 62 percent for both diseases in 2003 (UNDP, 2005).

It is estimated that only 57 percent of rural villages and towns function with a latrine system. Health clinics and personnel are scarce throughout the country. Access to medicine is often nonexistent because of high cost combined with very expensive and inconvenient transportation from the cities to the villages. About 80 percent of the population has no access to essential drugs.

In 2004, expenditure on social sectors represented 20 percent of total expenditure as compared to 12 percent in 2003. More than 30,000 new teachers were recruited and trained and more than 1.5 million new pupils were enrolled. Other interventions conducted in the social sector included the rehabilitation of numerous basic health services facilities and the

implementation of nationwide campaigns against malaria, measles and HIV/AIDS (IMF, 2005).

Public expenditure on education represented 10.7 percent of total government expenditure in 2002. Of this expenditure, 96 percent was on pre-primary or primary school level. The net enrolment rate (NER) in primary education was 61 percent in 2002, having increased slightly from 1990 when it was at 58 percent (UNDP, 2005).

II.2.4 Rural–urban drift

No quantitative data are available on rural – urban drift. Based on estimates the percentage of people living in cities will increase from an estimated 35.7 percent in 2003 to 44.9 percent in 2015 (see Table 30). The rural urban drift has been slightly mitigated by the resettlement of IDPs. In 2002 the GoA tried to enforce a rule that IDPs had to resettle in their area of origin. This rule met with a lot of resistance and was later changed so that IDPs could settle in their area of origin or area of preference. Nevertheless, up to 50% of the households living in the central highlands had resettled in the period 2002 – 2005 (WFP, 2005). Presumably these people came from urban areas where they had sought refuge from the civil war.

II.3 Media and telecommunications

II.3.1 Newspapers, periodicals and broadcast media

Newspapers & Periodicals

Name: O Apostolado
Ownership: Private (Episcopal Conference of Angola & S. Tomé)
Circulation: Weekly
Agric & RD Focus: -
Website: <http://www.apostolado.info/>
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Jornal de Angola
Ownership: State-owned (?)
Circulation: Daily
Agric & RD Focus: -
Website: <http://www.jornaldeangola.com/>
Delivery Outlets: (?)

Name: Angola Digital
Ownership: Private
Circulation:
Agric & RD Focus: -
Website: <http://www.angoladigital.net/>
Delivery Outlets: -

Name: Angonotícias
Ownership:
Circulation:
Agric & RD Focus:
Website: <http://www.angonoticias.com/>
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Angolense
Ownership: Private
Circulation: Weekly
Agric & RD Focus:
Website: <http://www.semanarioangolense.net/>
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Angola Press
Ownership:
Circulation:
Agric & RD Focus:
Website: <http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/>
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Ibinda
Ownership:
Circulation:
Agric & RD Focus:
Website: <http://www.ibinda.com/>
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Ebonet Notícias
Ownership:
Circulation:
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Folha 8
Ownership: Private
Circulation: Bi-weekly
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Agora
Ownership: Private
Circulation: Weekly, Luanda
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Actual
Ownership: Private
Circulation: Weekly, Luanda
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Ibinda
Ownership:
Circulation: Cabinda
Agric & RD Focus:
Website: <http://www.ibinda.com/>
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Jornal dos Desportos
Ownership:
Circulation: <http://www.jornaldosdesportos.com/>
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Angola Press ANGOP
Ownership:
Circulation: Periodical
Agric & RD Focus:
Website: <http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/>
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Comércio Actualidade
Ownership: Private
Circulation: Weekly
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Delivery Outlets:

Name: O Independente
Ownership: Private
Circulation: Weekly
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Kwacha Unita Press
Ownership:
Circulation:
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Correio da Semana
Ownership: Private
Circulation: Weekly
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Delivery Outlets:

Name: A Capital
Ownership: Private
Circulation: Weekly
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Delivery Outlets:

Name: Chela Press
Ownership: Private
Circulation: Weekly
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Delivery Outlets:

Radio

Name: Rádio Ecclesia, Emissora Católica de Angola
Ownership: Private (religious)
Broadcast hours: 15:30 hours daily
Agric & RD Focus: -
Website: <http://www.recclesia.org/>
Reach of Broadcast: Luanda

Name: Rádio Nacional de Angola (RNA)
 Ownership: Government
 Broadcast hours: 24 hours
 Agric & RD Focus: 1 hour per week
 Website: <http://www.rna.ao/>
 Reach of Broadcast: Whole country

Name: Canal A
 Ownership: RNA
 Broadcast hours: 24 hours
 Agric & RD Focus: -
 Website: <http://www.rna.ao/canalA/index.cgi>
 Reach of Broadcast:

Name: Radio N'gola yetu
 Ownership: RNA
 Broadcast hours: 16 hours
 Agric & RD Focus: -
 Website:
 Reach of Broadcast:

Name: Rádio Luanda
 Ownership: RNA
 Broadcast hours: 24 hours
 Agric & RD Focus: -
 Website: <http://www.rna.ao/radioluanda/index.cgi>
 Reach of Broadcast: Luanda and surroundings

Name: Radio Cinco
 Ownership: RNA
 Broadcast hours: 19 hours
 Agric & RD Focus: -
 Website: <http://www.rna.ao/radio5/index.cgi>
 Reach of Broadcast:

Name: Radio FM stereo
 Ownership: RNA
 Broadcast hours: 24 hours
 Agric & RD Focus: -
 Website: <http://www.rna.ao/radiofm/index.cgi>
 Reach of Broadcast:

Name: Lac-Luanda Antena Comercial
 Ownership: Private
 Broadcast hours: 2 hours
 Agric & RD Focus: -
 Website: <http://www.nexus.ao/lac/>
 Reach of Broadcast: Luanda

Name: Rádio 2000
 Ownership: Private (banned?)
 Broadcast hours:
 Agric & RD Focus:
 Website:
 Reach of Broadcast: Lubango

Name: Calmito Rádio Comercial e Industrial
Ownership:
Broadcast hours:
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Reach of Broadcast:

Name: Rádio Comercial de Cabinda
Ownership: Private
Broadcast hours:
Agric & RD Focus: -
Website: -
Reach of Broadcast: Cabinda

Name: Rádio Morena Comercial, Lda
Ownership: Private
Broadcast hours:
Agric & RD Focus: -
Website: -
Reach of Broadcast: Benguela

Name: Vorgan
Ownership: Unita
Broadcast hours:
Agric & RD Focus:
Website: <http://www.kwacha.com>
Reach of Broadcast:

Television

Name: Televisão Pública de Angola
Ownership: Government
Broadcast hours:
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Reach of Broadcast:

Name: Televisão Comercial de Angola
Ownership:
Broadcast hours: 12 hours
Agric & RD Focus:
Website:
Reach of Broadcast:

II.3.2 Telecommunication services

There are three telecommunications companies presently operating in Angola. Angola Telecom (Empresa Pública de Telecomunicações de Angola), the national operator and mobile operator, was transformed from a government department into a corporation in 1997. Angola Telecom operates all of Angola's fixed telephone lines.

In 2002, the fixed line network consisted of about 62,000 connections, of which two thirds in Luanda. By 2004, Angola Telecom's fixed line network served less than 1 percent of the country in 2004, with very few serviceable links outside the capital.

In 2005, Angola Telecom has spent a projected \$31 million to upgrade its existing network. According to 2005 estimates, Angola presently has 100,000 fixed lines. The company expanded the telephone network to the areas surrounding Kuito, as well as the municipalities

of Andulo and Kamacupa in Huambo province. Angola Telecom also plans to offer Internet service in these areas. It also announced in 2005 that it will invest \$50 million in a microwave project extending through three provinces (USCS, 2005).

Mobile Companies

The cellular phone networks are much bigger than the fixed line network. The two main Angolan cellular phone operators have announced that they more than doubled their client base in 2005. Together they have about 1.4 million clients. The state-owned cellular telephone operator Movitel has 400,000 customers, currently operates in 12 provinces but aims to expand service to all 18 provinces.

The privately-owned competitor Unitel, founded by Portugal Telecom and local partners, boasts a client base of over one million. About 90 per cent of these are pre-paid and as many as half of those pre-paid numbers might be no longer functional. Unitel doubled its revenues in 2004, netting a total of \$240 million (USCS, 2005).

Telemovil is operated by Angola telecom. Its services are only available in Luanda, Cabinda and Benguela, including the routes in between.

Currently, the cellular phone network is oversubscribed and service can be unreliable. A proposal requesting the approval of a third license for the cellular network, to be operated by a private company, has been submitted for government approval. The government plans to invest in telecommunication infrastructure to increase coverage nationwide.

In January 2004, the government announced that an international public tender would be issued for the construction of a fibre-optic cable along Angola's coast between the northernmost and southernmost provinces of Cabinda and Namibe. According to the INACOM director, this project should be executed through funds obtained from a Chinese oil-backed credit line. The government plans to invest \$300 million in 2006 and 2007 to develop the telecommunications sector. Prices of telephone calls are given in table 31

Costs of Internet access are given below:

Table 31 - Costs of calls in 2006 in US\$

Type of call	Cost/minute in US\$
Local call (<20 km)	0.06
Regional call (20 – 200 km)	0.13
National call (>200 km)	0.27
Mobile to mobile	0.06

Telephone Directory of Angola, 2006

II.3.3 Computers and the Internet

Angola had an estimated 41,000 Internet users in 2002, equivalent to 0.3 percent of the population. Since the end of the war, computer usage has increased to an estimated 172,000 Internet users (or 1.3 percent of the population) in 2005. The majority of the users are based in the capital city, Luanda. This is equivalent to a 433.3 percent increase from the period between 2000 and 2005. A number of Internet cafes exist in Luanda and several major provincial cities; high speed Internet is now available.

Costs of Internet access are given below:

Table 32 - Costs of Internet connections 2006 in US\$

Type of connection	Installation cost (USD)	Subscription cost per month
Dial-up link (50.6 kB/s)		25 USD\$ plus costs for local calls
Broad band via cable		300 USD\$
Broad band wireless	USD\$900	25 USD\$

Personal communication, ?

Internet Service Providers

Twelve Angolan companies currently provide Internet service⁴, and several Angolan companies are licensed to sell computers (USCS, 2005).

Nilton G:	http://www.nilton-g.com
Cyber Café Ncoco:	http://www.netangola.com/ncoco
Nexus, Telecommunications and Services:	http://www.nexus.co.ao
NetAngola:	http://www.netangola.com
IT Net:	http://www.info-net.net
Supernet:	http://www.supernet.ao
SNET:	http://www.snet.co.ao
EBONet:	http://www.ebonet.net
AngolaHosting.com:	http://www.angolahosting.com
AvKmedia:	http://www.avkalundamedia.com

Recently an Angolan company signed a contract with Microsoft in order to provide customer support and strengthen the network technology of various governmental institutions as well as private companies.

⁴ INACOM, the telecommunications regulator, announced that it has no plans to increase the number of providers in the near future.

III. Profile of institutions - Angola

III.1 List of all institutions

List of institutions in the agricultural sector

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: A Silva - Agro-Pecuária, Lda () Name: - Address: 15/17 Al Principe Real, Luanda Tel: 244-222-449366 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	PS-P
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Acção Angolana para o Desenvolvimento Rural (AAD) Name: Carlos Figueiredo - Address: Avenida Comandante Valódia, nº 64R/C, CP 3015, Luanda Tel: 244-222-345825 Fax: 244-222-345709 Email: adra@angonet.gn.apc.org Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Acção Cristã de Apoio para Mundo (ACAM) Name: Zeca Afonso - President Address: Rua da Samba- ponte antigo controlo- Bairro Prenda - CP 5989, Luanda Tel: 244-222-350797 Fax: 244-222-350797 Email: acam@novavisao.org Website:	NGO	RU IN
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Acção Cristã para o Progresso Rural (ACPR) Name: - Address: SGT (Brasileira) Bairro CAOP- C Município de Viana Casa nº 5, CP 10428, Luanda Tel: Fax: Email: acpr@novavisao.org Website:	NGO	RU IN
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Acção de Luta Contra a Pobreza (COPOLUA) Name: Joaquim Tyova - Executive Director Address: , Lubango Tel: 244-261-21127 Fax: Email: Website:	NGO	EX RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Acção Intergrada para o Desenvolvimento (KWATOKO-AID) Name: Noé Abílio - Director General Address: , Benguela Tel: 244-72-30444 Fax: Email: Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Acção para o Desenvolvimento e Promoção de Iniciativas de Autosustentabilidade Comunitária (ADPISC) Name: Milton Miguel - Secretary General Address: , Cabinda Tel: 244-24897 Fax: 244-24897 Email: fongacabinda@netangola.com Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Acção para Recuperação Comunitária e Desenvolvimento (ARCD) Name: Tomás Segunda - Address: CP 230, Lubango-Huila Tel: 244-261-2200471 Fax: Email: Website:	NGO	RU

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: África Técnica Agro-Pecuária, Lda () Name: - Address: 140/2 R Comdt Dack Doy, Luanda Tel: 244-222-351593 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	PS-P
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Agencia Nacional para o Investimento Privado (ANIP) Name: - Address: , Tel: Fax: Email: Website: www.investinangola.org/	GOV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Agro-Pecuária, Lda () Name: - Address: , Luanda Tel: 244-222-397325 Fax: 244-222-395238 Email: Website:	PRV	PS-P
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Agrobial, Lda () Name: - Address: 324/B R Cón Manuel Neves, Luanda Tel: 244-222-447995 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Empreendimentos Agrícolas e Pecuários, Lda (ANGOLAVES) Name: - Address: Avenida da Zona do Cazenga, Tel: 244-381355 Fax: 244-336076 Email: Website:	PRV	PS-P
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação Africana de Desenvolvimento Rural (AFDR) Name: - Address: CP 6203, Tel: Fax: Email: Website:	NGO	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação Cristã de Jovens de Angola (ACJ) Name: António Lufutu Kiala - Executive Director Address: CP 172, Tel: 264527 Fax: Email: acj@angonet.org Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação de Agricultores de Cabinda (AAC) Name: - Address: , Tel: Fax: Email: Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação de Ajuda a População Desfavorecidas (AADP) Name: Bonifácio José Mussungu - Address: , Lubango-Huila Tel: 244-061-21303 Fax: 244-061-21440 Email: Website:	NGO	RU

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Rural (AADR) Name: Alberto Tembo - Programme Coordinator Address: , Cabinda Tel: 244-24897 Fax: 244-24897 Email: Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação de Cooperativas Agrícolas em Angola (ACAA) Name: Mr António Nkau - Address: CP 1162, Luanda Tel: 244-222-351872 Fax: Email: Website:	NGO	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação de Desenvolvimento e Enquadramento Social de Populações Vulneráveis (ADESPOV) Name: Frederico C. Sawanga - Executive Secretary Address: R Deolinda Rodrigues, bairro Benfica, Lubango-Huila Tel: 244-261-21127 Fax: Email: Website:	NGO	RU TR
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação de Mulheres Empresárias e de Negócios da Huila (AMENH) Name: Verónica Florença Cassongo - Address: Edifício da ex- assembleia geral, Lubango Tel: 244-261-21127 Fax: 244-061-21127 Email: gvicente@snet.co.ao Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação Henhay-Na-Vakwavo (AHENAVO) Name: Otilia Noloty Vianney - Executive Coordinator Address: Localidade do K14, Lubango, Huila Tel: 244-261-21825 Fax: Email: Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação Horizonte para o Desenvolvimento do Jovem Rural e Agricultor de Angola (AHDJRAA) Name: - Address: Centro Social Horizonte, Farol das Logostas, Ngola-Kiluanje, Município de Sambizanga, Luanda Tel: 244-923-609202 Fax: Email: ahdjraa@angonet.org Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação Juvenil de Apoio a família Desfavorecida de Angola (AJAFDA) Name: Pascoal José Casimiro - President Address: , Tel: 244-261-23867 Fax: Email: acmhuila@snet.co.ao Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação Juvenil para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário de Angola (AJUDECA) Name: Manuel Pembele Mfulutoma - Secretary General Address: Largo Infante D. Henrique (Largo do Baleizão) nº 5 Aptº 5 R/C Ingombota, Luanda Tel: 244-222-399516 Fax: 244-222-399516 Email: ajudeca@ebonet.net nsimba@novavisao.org Website: http://www.novavisao.org	NGO AS-Y	RU IN

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação para a Promoção do Desenvolvimento Comunitário (MAFIKU) Name: Domingos Chilombo - Address: R Deolinda Rodrigues, Casa nº 533, Lubango/Huila Tel: 244-261-2111 Fax: Email: Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação para o Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Comunitário (AADC) Name: Eurico Numa - Director General Address: , Benguela Tel: 244-72-90269 Fax: Email: nsimba@novavisao.org Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário (ADC) Name: Augusto Samuel - Director General Address: , Benguela Tel: 244-72-3063 Fax: Email: Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Mulher e Criança (ADEMA) Name: Francisca Wandu Pambasange - Secretary General Address: , Luanda Tel: 244-222-470091 Fax: 244-222-470094 Email: adema@angonet.org Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Mulher Angolana "Na Regiao Sul" (ADMA) Name: Alzira de Fátima Cardoso - Director General Address: , Lubango-Huila Tel: 244-61-20658 Fax: 244-261-20658 Email: adma@novavisao.org; Website:	NGO	RU TR
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação para o Desenvolvimento das Comunidades Carentes de Angola (ADECCA) Name: Afonso Kinanga - President Address: Rua: Cabo Verdiano, Mabor- Cazenga - CP 1634, Luanda Tel: Fax: Email: adecca@novavisao.org Website:	NGO	RU TR IN
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiental (ADRA) Name: Dinho Major - Address: Praça Farinha Leitao, 27, 1st Floor (Predio Orion), PO Box 3788, Luanda Tel: 244-222 396 683/399 312/398 356 Fax: 244-222 396 683 Email: adra-ang@ebonet.net Website:	NGO	FS RU TM
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação Soka - Yola (ASY) Name: Maria de Lourdes Tchiyeke - Coordinator Address: Comuna da Arimba, município do Lubango-Escritórios provisórios/Escola 215, Lubango Tel: Fax: 244-261-20014 Email: gvicente@snet.co.ao Website:	NGO	RU TR IN

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Association for Development Participation (APS) Name: - Address: , Luanda Tel: 244-222-309755 Fax: Email: aps_ang@yahoo.com Website:	NGO	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Balxempote, Lda () Name: - Address: 324/B R Cón Manuel Neves, Luanda Tel: Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Cabire Alimentos, Lda () Name: - Address: 135,r/c R Luís Ya Kwanga, Luanda Tel: 244-222-381256 Fax: 244-222-380283 Email: Website:	PRV	PS-S
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Caixa de Credito Agro-Pecuaria e Pescas (CAP) Name: - Address: , Tel: Fax: Email: Website:	BNK	FS
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Câmara de Comércio e Indústria de Angola (CCIA) Name: António dos Santos - President Address: CP 92, Luanda Tel: 244-222-445213/344506 Fax: 244-222-444629/344629 Email: ccira@ebonet.net Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Campo Vida, Lda () Name: - Address: R Américo Boavida, Luanda Tel: 244-222-334267 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Catumbelense C Ind Agro-Pecuária () Name: - Address: 42 R Cidade Guarda, Lobito Tel: 244-272-224786 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	PS-P
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Centro de Formação (CEFOPESCAS) Name: Apólonia Gomes - Directora Address: PO Box 809, Cacuaco Km 16, Luanda Tel: 244-222-511259 Fax: 244-222-511292 Email: cefopescas-directora@angola-minpescas.com Website: http://www.angola-minpescas.com/CEFOPESCA	GOV	TR
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Centro de Solidariedade Social e Desenvolvimento Comunitário (CSDC) Name: Mateus António - Director Address: CP 636, Luanda Tel: 224-222-362227 Fax: Email: csdc@novavisao.org Website:	NGO	RU IN

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Comaprest - Comércio Agro-Pecuária e Prestação de Serviços Lda () Name: - Address: R Rei Katyavala, Luanda Tel: 244-222-444891 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	PS-P
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Comité da Mulher Rural (COMUR) Name: António João - Secretary General Address: , Tel: Fax: Email: comur@netangola.com Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Comité das ONGs Internacionais em Angolana (CONGA) Name: Antonio Muhungo - Address: 44, R Arsénio Pompílio Pompeu do Carpo, PO Box 355, Luanda Tel: 244-222-262337/228-740237 Fax: 244-222 261 140 Email: conga@nexus.org Website: www.conga.org	NGO	TR
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Companhia de Fomento Agro-Pecuário, Lda () Name: - Address: Estrada do Cacuaco, km 7, Tel: 244-840071 Fax: 244-840109 Email: Website:	PRV	FS
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Complexo Agrário Kwanza Bengo () Name: - Address: 17,1° R Rui Sousa, Luanda Tel: 244-222-392443 Fax: 244-222-392443 Email: Website:	PRV	PS-S
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Comunidade Evangélica de Aliança em Angola (CEAA) Name: Simão Macaia - President and Legal Representative Address: C.P 161, Cabinda Tel: 244-222-4897 Fax: Email: Website:	CHU	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Conselho Juvenil para Segurança Alimentar (COJA) Name: Mr Álvaro Mendes - Address: 148 Av. Cónego Manuel das Neves, Luanda Tel: 244-222-393532 Fax: 244-222-336859 Email: Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Cooperação de Famílias para Promoção o Desenvolvimento (COFAD) Name: Ambrósio Kiabanza - Secretary General Address: Ilha da Madeira, Comuna do Hoji ya Henda, Cazenga - CP 3562, Luanda Tel: 244-092-317547 Fax: Email: ongcofad@hotmail.com Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Cooperativa Agropecuária dos Camponeses de Benguela (CAPCAB) Name: - Address: , Tel: Fax: Email: Website:	AS-F	PS-P

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Estirpe - Serviços e Estudos Técnicos Lda () Name: - Address: Estr Cacuaço Km 7, Luanda Tel: 244-222-841064 Fax: 244-222-841064 Email: Website:	PRV	TR
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Fórum das ONGs Angolanas (FONGA) Name: Orlando Paulo - Address: Largo Teixeira de Pascoais 17b, PO Box 10797, Luanda Tel: 244-222 446 389/443 231 Fax: 244-222 396 683 Email: fonga@angonet.org; centro_ept@yahoo.com.br Website:	NGO	EX IN TR
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Fundo de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento à Pesca Artesanal (FADEPA) Name: - Address: , Tel: Fax: Email: fadepa@angola-minpescas Website: http://www.angola-minpescas.com/FADEPA/	GOV	RU FS
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Fundo de Desenvolvimento Económico e Social (FDES) Name: - Address: R Rainha Ginga, 83, 1st Floor, Luanda Tel: Fax: Email: Website: www.fdec.co.ao	PRV	FS RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar - MADER () Name: David Tunga - Director Address: 2º Andar, Rua Cte Zika, C.P. 527, Luanda Tel: 244-09-2402290 Fax: 244-222-324941 Email: tungal00565@hotmail.com Website:	GOV	RU RD
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Grupo de Apoio para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário (GADC) Name: Paulo Afonso Lidoki - Address: CP 1028, Lubango/Huila Tel: Fax: 244-261-20014 Email: gvicente@snet.co.ao Website:	NGO	RU TR
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: INALCA Angola, Lda () Name: - Address: 504 R Maj Kanhangulo, Luanda Tel: 244-222-310141 Fax: 244-222-310141 Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário (IDA) Name: Ermelindo Amadeu Pereira - Chief of the Office for research and evaluation Address: Largo António Jacinto/Rua Commandante Gika, PO Box 2109, Luanda Tel: 244-222 323651/222 323 857 Fax: 244-222 323651 Email: acanga@ida-minader.com; ida.canga@netangola.com Website:	GOV	EX FS RD RU

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto de Pesca Artesanal (IPA) Name: Carlos Assis Neto - Director Geral-Adjunto Address: Rua Pedro Tuka 36/38, PO Box 83, Luanda Tel: 244-222 334112/222 393 039 Fax: 244-222 393 039 Email: ipescartesanal@snet.co.ao Website: www.mipisca.gov.angola	GOV	EX FS
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal (IDF) Name: - Address: Largo António Jacinto PO Box 74, Luanda Tel: 244-222-323934 Fax: 244-222-323934 Email: idf@netangola.com Website:	GOV	RD RG PP EX
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto de Investigação Agronómica (IIA) Name: Mr Joaquim César - Address: Estrada de Catete, Km 5 PO Box 2104, Luanda Tel: 244-222-399868 Fax: 244-222-399868 Email: joaquimcesar@hotmail.com iia@ebonet.net Website:	GOV	RD EX
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto de Investigação Marinha (IIM) Name: - Address: P.O.Box 206, Luanda Tel: Fax: Email: iim@angola-minpescas.com Website:	GOV	RD RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto de Investigação Pesqueira (IIP) Name: Victória de Barros Neto - Director Address: CP 2601, Ilha de Luanda, Luanda Tel: 244-222-395049 Fax: 244-222-394684 Email: swiip@angonet.gn.apc.org Website:	GOV	RD RU RG
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto de Investigação Veterinária (IIV) Name: Ditutala Lucas Simão - General Director Address: Rua Amílcar Cabral, N 45, PO Box 5682, Luanda Tel: 244-222-372873/76 Fax: 244-222-372873 Email: iiv-dg@snet.co.ao Website:	GOV	RD RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto de Pesquisa Agronómica () Name: Ditutala Lucas Simão - Director General Address: Avenida Amílcar Cabral 45 - C.P. 5682, Luanda Tel: 244-222-372873 Fax: 244-222-372873 Email: iivdg@snet.co.ao Website:	GOV	RD IN
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto Nacional de Apoio à Indústria Pesqueira (INAIP) Name: Adriano de Carvalho - General Director Address: PO Box 2166, Luanda Tel: 244-222-840230 Fax: 244-222-840336 Email: inaip-director-geral@angola-minpescas.com Website: www.angola-minpescas.com/INAIP/	GOV	RU TR PP IN
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto Nacional de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas (INAPEM) Name: - Address: Rua Luís Mota Fêo N 18, Luanda Tel: Fax: 244-222-310147 Email: inapem@ebonet.net Website:	GOV	FS

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto Nacional de Cereais (INC) Name: Benjamin Alvarault Castello - Director General Address: Avenida 4 de Fevereiro No. 1, Luanda Tel: 244-222-330051 Fax: 244-222-331611 Email: bcastelo@netangola.com Website:	GOV	PP
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) Name: Mário Adauta - Address: R Ho Chi Min, Edifício INE, Luanda Tel: 244-222-320 430/322 757 Fax: 244-222-320 430 Email: ine@angonet.gn.apc.org Website:	GOV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto Nacional do Café (INCA) Name: Jorge Braga - Director Address: Av. 4 de Fevereiro 107/108, Luanda Tel: 244-222-332896 Fax: 244-338678 Email: Website:	GOV	PS-P
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Medungue - Comércio Agro-Pecuária Lda () Name: - Address: 46/B R Arsénio P Pompeu Carpo, Luanda Tel: 244-222-260111 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural (MINADER) Name: Zacarias Sambeni - Deputy Minister Address: Av. Comandante Gika, Luanda Tel: 244-222-323224 Fax: Email: Website: http://www.minader.org	GOV	RU RD EX
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Ministério das Pescas () Name: Dr. Salomão Xirimimbi - Minister Address: Av. 4 de Fevereiro no. 30, Edifício Atlântico P.O.Box 83, Luanda Tel: 244-222-311420 Fax: 244-222-310199 Email: ministro@angola-minpescas.com Website: http://www.angola-minpescas.com/	GOV	RD RU EX
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Ministério do Comércio () Name: - Address: Largo 4 de Fevereiro, Palácio de Vidro, Luanda Tel: 244-222-310335 Fax: 244-222-370804 Email: Website:	GOV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Mombo - Agro-Pecuária Mineira e Comércio Lda () Name: - Address: R Frei J Cavazzi-Maculusso, Luanda Tel: 244-222-441900 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Nevima, Lda () Name: - Address: 5,r/c Lg Pascoais, Luanda Tel: 244-222-448813 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Northern Fishing Communities Development Project (PESNORTE) Name: António S. Júnior - Director Address: , Tel: 244-841046 Fax: Email: Website:	REG	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Novagro, Lda () Name: - Address: Rua Cónego Manuel das Neves, nº 168A, Tel: 244-442647 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Nutritiva, Lda () Name: - Address: Estr Cacuo Km 7, Luanda Tel: 244-222-840108 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Nvica - Agropecuária PC Indústria Lda () Name: - Address: R Eng Armindo Andrade, Luanda Tel: 244-222-432420 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Projecto de Desenvolvimento de Culturas Alimentares na Região Norte (PRODECA) Name: José Caldeira - Deputy Coordinator Address: , Tel: 244-260822 Fax: 244-260752 Email: Website:	REG	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Promodes - Promoção de Desenvolvimento () Name: - Address: 9,r/c R Afonso Albuquerque, Lobito Tel: 244-272-225628 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Rede de Informação para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (RIS) Name: Sivio Almada - Address: , Tel: Fax: Email: sysop@ridsang.gn.apc.org Website:	NGO	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Sociedade Agro-Pecuária do Cabiri, Lda (SAPEC) Name: - Address: 15,8°-D R Alfredo Trony, Luanda Tel: 244-222-392126 Fax: 244-222-392126 Email: Website:	PRV	PS-P
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Sobanga - Sociedade Agro-Pecuária, Lda () Name: - Address: R Cid Aveiro Zona Industrial, Lobito Tel: 244-272-225737 Fax: 244-272-225737 Email: Website:	PRV	

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Sociedade Agro-Pepeco de Dumbo e Filhos () Name: - Address: R Vicente Ferreira-Cid Baixa, Huambo Tel: 244-241-220252 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Sociedade Agro P Aldeia Formosa () Name: - Address: 24,1° s 7 R Missão, Luanda Tel: 244-222-339748 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Sociedade Agropecuária e Pesca e Camionagem, Lda () Name: - Address: R Porto Comercial, Namibe Tel: 244-264-260884 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Confederação das Associações de Camponeses Angolanos (UNACA) Name: Albano da Silva Lussati - Vice President Address: Rua Khanjangulu/Rua Directo de Luanda, 145, 1st Floor, Cabinda Tel: 244-2-22759/393087 Fax: 244-2-24897 Email: fongacabinda@netangola.com Website:	AS-F EX	FS RU TM
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Valoeste, Lda () Name: - Address: 37 R Rei Katyavala, Luanda Tel: 244-222-443579 Fax: 244-222-443223 Email: Website:	PRV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Visão Angolana para o Desenvolvimento (VAD) Name: Salomão Gonçalves - Address: C.P 167, Lubango/Huila Tel: Fax: Email: gvicente@snet.co.ao Website:	NGO	RU EX
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Visão Mundial (WVI) Name: John Yale - National Director Address: R. José de Oliveira Barbosa, 5, Maianga, Luanda Tel: 244-222-354466 Fax: 244-222-351668 Email: angola@wvi.org Website: http://www.wvi.org	NGO	EX TR RU FS
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Wakieza - Comércio Agro-Pecuária e Transportes, Lda () Name: - Address: Zona Industrial, Lubango Tel: 244-261-222496 Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	PS-P
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar (GSA) Name: Maria Eugénia da Silva - Chief of department of monitoring food security Address: Largo António Jacinto, PO Box 527, Luanda Tel: Fax: Email: fao-gsa@snet.co.ao; tunga100565@yahoo.com; meusi_7@hotmail.com; meusi_07@yahoo.com.br Website:	GOV	IN PP RD

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Liga Jubileu 2000 Angola (LIJUA) Name: Benjamin Castello - President Address: Avenida Comandante Valódia 64, 1 , porta 12, Bairro Patrice Lumumba, Município Ingombotas, PO Box 2052, Luanda Tel: 244-222 445 837/222 446 609 Fax: 244-222 331 611 Email: jubileu2000.ang@angonet.org Website: www.jubileuangola.org	NGO	IN RD RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Associação Industrial de Angola (AIA) Name: José Ludovico Severino de Vasconcelos - President Address: Rua Manuel Fernando Caldeira, nº 6, CP 6127, Luanda Tel: 244-222-330624 Fax: 244-222-330624 Email: Website:	NGO	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Instituto de Desenvolvimento Industrial de Angola (IDIA) Name: Kiala Ngone Gabriel - Director Address: Rua Serqueira Lukoki, CP 780, Tel: 244-222-338492 Fax: 244-222-360203/392400 Email: Website:	GOV	FS
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Acção Angolana para o Desenvolvimento (AAD) Name: Rosalino Ricardo Neto - Secretary General Address: Avenida Comandante Valódia, nº 64R/C, Luanda Tel: 244-222-345825 Fax: 244-222-345709 Email: Website:	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Solidariedade Cristã & Ajuda Mútua (SCAM) Name: Gonçalves Pedro Pires - Programme Coordinator Address: CP 3819, Luanda Tel: 244-222-394638 Fax: Email: Website: scam@novavisao.org	CHU	RU TR
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Direcção Nacional de Comércio Interno (DNCI) Name: - Address: Largo 4 de Fevereiro, 7 - 3º, Palácio de Vidro, CP 1337/338, Luanda Tel: 244-222-310273 Fax: 244-222-310658 Email: minco.dnci.gc@netangola.com Website: www.dnci.net	GOV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Fundo de Solidariedade Social (Lwini) Name: Ana Paula dos Santos - President Address: Av Comandante Gika, Edifício do Ministério da Agricultura, Luanda Tel: 328803 Fax: 328515 Email: f.lwini@netangola.com Website: www.lwini.og.ao	NGO	RU
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Fundo de Apoio Social (FAS) Name: - Address: Largo do Palácio, Ministério do Planeamento, CP 1205, Luanda Tel: 244-222-333 83/330 191 Fax: Email: coord@fas.ebonet.net; srvmailfas@fas.ebonet.net Website: www.fas-ang.com/	GOV	FS

Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Distribuidora Nacional de Sementes () Name: - Address: , Tel: Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	PS-S
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Companhia Angolana de Exportacao de Café () Name: - Address: , Tel: Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	PS-E
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Distribuidora Nacional de Produtos Pecuários (DINAPROPE) Name: - Address: , Tel: Fax: Email: Website:	PRV	PS_S
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Direccao Nacional de Agricultura, Pecuaria e Florestas (DNAPF) Name: - Address: Av. Comandante Gika, Luanda Tel: Fax: Email: Website:	GOV	RU RD EX
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Direccao Nacional de Hidraulica Agricola e Engenharia Rural () Name: Joaquim Duarte Gomes - Director Address: Av. Comandante Gika, Luanda Tel: Fax: Email: Website:	GOV	
Name and contacts	Type	Role
Org: Fundo de Desenvolvimento Rural () Name: - Address: , Tel: Fax: Email: Website:		

The following abbreviations are used:

Type

AS-F	Farmers' association (includes co-operatives)
AS-W	Women's association
AS-Y	Youth association
BNK	Bank or credit institution
CCI	Chamber of commerce and industry
CHU	Church-based group
EDU	Educational institution
GOV	Government department / ministry
NGO	Non-government organisation
PRV	Private enterprise, company
REG	Regional organisation, project or network
STA	Statutory body
STE	State enterprise
OTH	Other

Role

EX	Extension and outreach
IN	Information services
FS	Financial services
PP	Policy and planning

PS-E	Private sector – Exporter (fresh, frozen and dried produce)
PS-M	Private sector – Manufacturer (e.g. tannery, bottler, refiner, roaster)
PS-P	Private sector – Producer (e.g. commercial farm, fishing company)
PS-S	Private sector – Supplier (e.g. ag. chemicals, equipment, seeds)
RD	Research and development
RG	Regulation (compliance, standards)
TR	Training (at secondary, tertiary and vocational level)
TM	Trade and marketing (include market development)
RU	Rural Development
OT	Other

III.2 Select list of key institutions

Name of institution:
Ação para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiental (ADRA)
Objective / mission statement:
To promote the development of Angola and citizenship and to combat poverty and discrimination.
Field of specialisation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic Education • Promotion of associations • Participatory education • Socio-economic studies <p>Departments within ADRA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project and Development Unit • Centre for Information and Documentation (The Centre for Information and Documentation is responsible for information management. The unit manages the library, produces two magazines and organises discussion groups within ADRA) • Financial Unit
Number of staff professional, clerical, technical, etc; permanent / temporary):
About 250, of which 22 work at headquarters. About 75% is technical or professional staff. Key skill areas include agriculture and education.
Branches, other sites:
Branches in Huambo, Benguela, Huila and Malanje. About to reinstate work in Luanda province.
Annual budget:
2005 budget - USD\$ 5,100,000
Source of funding, incl. main donors / sponsors:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International NGOs: ICCO, NOVIB, Grupo Africa Suécia • Bilateral donors: NORAD/Norwegian embassy, EC • International companies: BP and Chevron
Programme / projects undertaken:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of agricultural inputs to resettled households (Resettling households, IDP) • Construction of schools (Rural children) • Rehabilitation/cleaning irrigation channels (Users of irrigation schemes) • Cleaning and repairing tertiary roads (Users of tertiary roads) • Reforestation and restocking with small animals (Rural households) • Civil Education (Rural peri-urban and urban people) • Community organisation (Rural households) • Credit for agricultural activities (Rural households)

Name of institution:
Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiental (ADRA)
Target audience (plus number, actual or estimated):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals and organisations in rural areas • Civil society in peri-urban and urban areas • Children <p>The target groups are reached by direct contact (workshops, courses and discussion groups), video presentations, magazines and radio.</p> <p>Embassies and UN organisations are a separate target audience that is supplied with information about developments in Angola relevant to ADRA's objectives.</p>
Extent of interaction with CTA – Spore Magazine, SDI, QAS, DORA, seminars, consultants, publications:
Spore Magazine
Extent of collaboration / interaction with other institutions (name, nature)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with IBIS and Development Working Group in projects. With the latter ADRA has a project about a Centre for training and research in Huambo. • ADRA collaborate with Centro Cultural Mozaico • ADRA is member of the Rede Terra, Rede HIV/SIDA and Rede Jubilee 2000 • ADRA collaborates with MINED • ADRA implements projects with PNUD and UNICEF. They also do studies for these organisations • ADRA also collaborates with the Office for Human Rights and the Angolan Order of Lawyers
How information needs are currently met, and from where or by whom:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial level: ADRA delegations, local associations and civil society, provincial government, national and international NGOs, personal contacts • National level: National and International NGOs, political parties, UN-organisations, parliamentarians, personal contacts within ministries and networks (rede Terra, Jubilee 2000, Rede HIV/SIDA, Rede Ambiente). • International: Internet, donors, CIDAC, Universities in Brazil and Portugal (Coimbra, Viana de Castello), information bulletins and magazines received through embassies of US, Portugal, Brazil, France. <p>Computers are widely used, but almost exclusively for report writing. Communication with provincial groups is via telephone and e-mail. Conference calls and teleconferencing are not used and no LAN.</p>

Name of institution:
Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiental (ADRA)
Main information needs not satisfied:
<p>Main information needs for programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve information management, ADRA wants to set up a data base that is accessible for partners. The databank should contain information about ADRA's activities, project reports for external use, a list of books, etc. available at the ADRA library, information with regard to developments in the area of rural development and general information that Angolan citizens need to take well informed decisions. • ADRA also needs technical information about intermediate technologies, marketing and micro credit. • ADRA also will restart the production of a magazine 'Humbi-Humbi' and wants to produce leaflets with information for local organisations and individual citizens with information about the land law, and the rights and obligations of citizens. <p>Major unmet needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADRA feels that it does not have adequate access to information produced by SADC organisations because of the language barrier. ADRA thinks that Mozambicans might be able to help with translation of documents and to help Angolan Civil Society to get to know their way within SADC. <p>Plans for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Development with special reference to land rights, food security, micro credit, civil rights and empowerment at local level. • Development of formal education • Organisational strengthening of ADRA, specifically information management, financial management and human resources management. • ADRA also wants to restart community radios again now that this is again allowed. (during the civil war, only the state radio was allowed to broadcast. <p>Resource needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Area Network at head office • Computers at provincial level • Library <p>Training needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journalism/effective writing to produce good magazines and leaflets. • Librarians, in organisation of books and journals • Use of video equipment • Effective use of the Internet (including website building) • Effective use of Community Radio • Exchange of experiences via Internet, e-mail discussions, reports.

Name of institution:
Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiental (ADRA)
Main problems faced in terms of information and communication management:
<p>The biggest problem is the acquisition of books in Portuguese; reliable statistics on Angola and extension techniques.</p> <p>Reports are often not widely circulated, so this can be improved.</p> <p>Storage of digital information is on individual computers. ADRA has already lost much data due to computer breakdown.</p> <p>ADRA is regularly host to students and researchers from overseas. However, they never receive the reports written by these guests.</p> <p>Magazines etc. are written by people with no or limited training in writing</p> <p>Brain drain is a major problem. ADRA invests a lot in training of its personnel but cannot offer a competitive salary. Many staff have left the organisations and now work with international organisations (NGOs, embassies, bilateral and multilateral organisations) in Angola.</p> <p>ADRA is also struggling with decentralisation. On the one hand they want their provincial delegations to be able to function independently, but on the other hand they want those delegations to use the same approach and philosophy and set the same priorities as ADRA head office.</p>
Why institution selected as a key:
<p>ADRA is active in the area of food security, rural livelihoods and agriculture. The organisation has a track record of timely delivery of services and collaborates with many national and international partners. The organisation has a good reputation with donors, UN organisations and the GoA. ADRA is also one of the centres of the informal web of information exchange in Angola.</p>

Name of institution:
Comité das ONGs Internacionais em Angola (CONGA)
Objective / mission statement:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To defend and further the interests of International NGOs in Angola • To strengthen the national NGOs in Angola
Field of specialisation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting and distributing information produced by members, donors and government institutions • Create coordination mechanisms with government institutions through UTCH (Unidade Técnica de Coordenação de Ajuda Humanitária) • Administrative support to members • Training of staff of national NGOs in project cycle management
Number of staff professional, clerical, technical, etc; permanent / temporary):
<p>One professional staff member</p> <p>CONGA has two theme groups: food security and HIV/SIDA. Two more theme groups are started: micro credits and children's rights</p>
Branches, other sites:
None
Annual budget:
USD\$ 47,000
Source of funding, incl. main donors / sponsors:
Subscription fees of members and EC funds for training of national NGOs
Programme / projects undertaken:
<p>CONGA initially helped International NGOs to register, to get the licences needed to operate in Angola and to get work permits for expatriate staff. Many international NGOs are now leaving because the emergency has finished and CONGA is re-inventing itself as an organisation that provides support to institutional development of national and international NGOs and as a distributor of information to ONGs.</p> <p>CONGA does not normally implement projects. The training of national NGOs is the first project activity</p>
Target audience (plus number, actual or estimated):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47 international NGOs • The donor community • United Nations Organisations (UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, WFP) • UTCH <p>Target audience is reached through e-mail, telephone and meetings</p>

Name of institution:
Comité das ONGs Internacionais em Angola (CONGA)
Extent of interaction with CTA – Spore Magazine, SDI, QAS, DORA, seminars, consultants, publications:
None
Extent of collaboration / interaction with other institutions (name, nature)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CE: Exchange of information and implementation of projects • UTCH: exchange of information • Serviços de Cooperação e Acção Cultural da Embaixada de França: exchange of information • FONGA, Jubileu 2000, Rede Mulher, Ministério de Reinserção Social, COEPA (Comité Episcopal Angolana) ANASO (rede de ONGs envolvidas com HIV/SIDA): troca de informação
How information needs are currently met, and from where or by whom:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: Offices of planning and statistics of ministries, members, embassies, World Bank, Daily newspapers (Jornal de Angola), Diário da República and weekly magazines, UN websites and reports • International: Global Campaign, IRIN, web pages of BBC and The Economist <p>Computers, dial-up link to Internet (52.6 kB/s) and e-mail, updates of the website. No use is made of conference calls, teleconferencing or GIS. Computers are used for data analysis, report writing and data storage. Internet and e-mail are used for communication. The coordinator also updates the website.</p>
Main information needs not satisfied:
<p>Main information needs for programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of trainers in information management • Training of staff in collection, analysis and presentation of data. <p>Major unmet needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Books in Portuguese <p>Plans for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the capacity and efficiency of CONGA, promote NGOs & promote the engagement of NGOs in strengthening the intervention capacity of Angolan civil society • Create a data-bank and a regularly updated directory of NGOs • Realize photography expositions for the press and government to show NGO interventions <p>Resource needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a well-organised data-bank. CONGA wants to get a broad band Internet connection to facilitate communication, use of the Internet and to improve access to their data-bank in development. <p>Training needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of staff responsible for documentation and information of member organisations
Main problems faced in terms of information and communication management:
Suboptimal equipment, lack of manpower

Name of institution:**Comité das ONGs Internacionais em Angola (CONGA)****Why institution selected as a key:**

CONGA is a committee of NGOs and gave the impression of being involved in information management on behalf of all NGOs. CONGA is still predominantly an organisation that works and lobbies for International NGOs and appears less concerned with national NGOs. Since many International NGOs will leave Angola when current emergency projects are ending, CONGA will become less important. However, CONGA and FONGA will very likely merge in the near future under the name FONGA.

Name of institution:
Forum das ONGs Angolanos (FONGA)
Objective / mission statement:
To strengthen the capacity of their members
Field of specialisation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of NGO staff • Building partnerships aimed at development • Lobbying • Distribution of information, • Coordination of member's activities • Facilitate contacts between members and donor organisations <p>Departments within FONGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section Development • Administration Section • Sector Communication and Information • Thematic groups of members: Education for all, Children, Social inclusion and eradication of poverty, food security and agriculture, women <p>The Sector Communication and Information is responsible for information management. However, that section is currently without staff. The officer for Institutional Development is currently responsible for the bulletin and newsletter. He receives irregular support from volunteers and staff of member organisations. All staff of FONGA and the FONGA focal points of member organisations in provinces received training in data-bank management.</p>
Number of staff professional, clerical, technical, etc; permanent / temporary):
2 professional staff, 3 clerical staff, one of which is studying. All part time. One expatriate professional staff on a two year contract
Specialised skill areas: Sociology, Protection of Human Rights (expatriate), Social Development
Branches, other sites:
None
Annual budget:
USD\$ 72,000
Source of funding, incl. main donors / sponsors:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member subscription (about 1% of budget) • Christian Aid • French Cooperation • UNESCO • Development Workshop

Name of institution:
Forum das ONGs Angolanos (FONGA)
Programme / projects undertaken:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in the use of Internet (Teachers and students of secondary schools) • Strengthening the capacity of member organisations in rural development, project management, relations with donors (Members of the organisation) • Visits to Mozambique and Cameroon to obtain experience in elections (Members and staff of FONGA) • Dissemination of the Angolan National Strategy to Eradicate Poverty (Angolan citizens in larger cities) • Build a resource centre for the 'Education for all initiative' (Teachers and pupils) <p>Main areas to be targeted in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacities of member organisations • Institutional Development of FONGA • Fight AIDS • Eradicate Poverty • Provide information to citizens about the elections and monitor the elections
Target audience (plus number, actual or estimated):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • Angolan government • Member organisations (about 30 to 50 active members) • Angolan citizens <p>The audience is reached via e-mail, an electronic newsletter and telephone. FONGA also distributes the newsletter 'Correia de Educação para todos', an activity sponsored by UNESCO in the framework of the education for all initiative.</p>
Extent of interaction with CTA – Spore Magazine, SDI, QAS, DORA, seminars, consultants, publications:
Spore Magazine
Extent of collaboration / interaction with other institutions (name, nature)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Workshop • UNESCO • ADRA • SNV • Christian Aid <p>Project implementation Research on community development, poverty eradication, water Institutional development of member organisations Facilitation of access to information and documentation in relation to the 'Education for all' programme.</p>

Name of institution:
Forum das ONGs Angolanos (FONGA)
How information needs are currently met, and from where or by whom:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO, UNDP • Internet • Member organisations • Since there is no-one available to look for information, few sources are used. <p>FONGA has three computers with dial-up Internet access. These are available to members who do not have their own computers and to the general public (especially pupils and teachers). Users pay a symbolical fee. An LAN has been installed. FONGA does not use conference calls, teleconferencing or GIS.</p> <p>Computers are used for report writing, compilation of data and production of the newsletter and bulletin. Furthermore, the Internet is accessed through the computers.</p>
Main information needs not satisfied:
<p>Main information needs for programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on agriculture (crop varieties, Post-harvest technology, IPM, irrigation, marketing) • Information about education • Information on development and funding programmes • Information on Institutional Development • Information on experiences in other countries especially in the field of education, rural development and participatory methods in extension and development <p>Major unmet needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main need is for training of human resources in data storage, selection and collection of data. • Furthermore, FONGA wants to publish another newsletter on rural development, to inform members, donors, government and others about activities of FONGA members. • The library needs to be updated <p>Plans for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install resource centres for member organisations and citizens in provincial capitals • Develop data-banks <p>Resource needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computers and Internet access • Library equipped with books and journals <p>Training needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Internet • Training of trainers in the use of Internet
Main problems faced in terms of information and communication management:
<p>All written documentation is difficult to obtain.</p>

Name of institution:
Forum das ONGs Angolanos (FONGA)
Why institution selected as a key:
<p>FONGA is an organisation with 30 – 50 active NGOs as members. Through its members and through the resource centre, FONGA reaches a large number of poor rural and urban households. Members of FONGA work in rural development, agriculture and civic rights. FONGA and CONGA will very likely merge in the near future, providing the best opportunity to reach all NGOs in Angola.</p> <p>The GoA normally works and acknowledges only NGOs that are members of FONGA or NGOs with close ties to the MPLA (e.g. UNACA, FESA [fundação Eduardo dos Santos], OMA [Organização da Mulher Angolana]).</p>

Name of institution:
Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar (GSA)
Objective / mission statement:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To inform the government and other stakeholders about the food security situation of the country To monitor the national agricultural production (including forestry and artisanal fisheries). This objective will be transferred to the Agricultural Development Institute in the future.
Field of specialisation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the prices of food and agricultural products at provincial and rural markets; Monitor agricultural production Maintain an early warning system to identify problems (pests, etc) Evaluate vulnerability on the basis of the above mentioned points <p>Departments within the GSA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Food Security Monitoring Department of Early Warning Department of Markets and Prices <p>There are no persons or units responsible for information management.</p>
Number of staff professional, clerical, technical, etc; permanent / temporary):
Professional Staff (university degree): 8 Technical Staff: 4 Clerical Staff: 8
Specialised skill areas: Agriculture, Animal Production, Veterinary Sciences, Agrometeorology
Branches, other sites:
None
Annual budget:
Not available
Source of funding, incl. main donors / sponsors:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Angola FAO (with support from the Spanish and Dutch government and from the EC) WFP
Programme / projects undertaken:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apoio ao Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar [GCP/ANG/023/EC] (Government institutions, UN and Civil Society (NGOs)) Apoio ao Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar [GCP/ANG/027/EC] (Government institutions, UN and Civil Society (NGOs)) Qualitative survey of community use of forestry products. To be implemented shortly: Capacitação de comunidades e de pequenos produtores sobre segurança alimentar e melhoria dos meios de subsistência (GCP/033/ANG/SPA) (Households and small farmers)

Name of institution:
Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar (GSA)
Target audience (plus number, actual or estimated):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government, more specifically the ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Health, Support to Social Reintegration and Commerce • UN organisations, especially WFP, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, SADC • Civil Society, especially FONGA, CONGA, ADRA and Africa Aid
Extent of interaction with CTA – Spore Magazine, SDI, QAS, DORA, seminars, consultants, publications:
<p>Spore magazine CTA publications CD-ROM / Database subscriptions</p>
Extent of collaboration / interaction with other institutions (name, nature)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects with FAO and WFP, funded by international donors (GTZ, Netherlands Partnership Programme) • Information exchange with other government institutions • Information exchange with Civil Society
How information needs are currently met, and from where or by whom:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District and Provincial directorates of MINADER provide data about crop production, household vulnerability • The National Directorate of internal trade (Ministry of Commerce) provides data on market prices • The National Nutrition Programme (ministry of Health) provides data about nutritional status of household members. • NGOs provide similar information • FAO, WFP, PNUD, UNICEF and SADC provide field data and information from other countries <p>Most professional staff have a computer and printer. These are used for data storage and analysis and for report writing. Staff also uses computers to access information on the . However, when funds from the previous FAO project terminated, GSA no longer had its own access to the , but had to use the connection of MINADER. This connection does not function well and therefore access to the is limited. Staff used to obtain information from the websites of FAO, FAO, MINADER (Angola) and from miscellaneous sites using search engines (Google and Alta Vista).</p> <p>Computers are not connected to a LAN, staff share information through diskettes and memory sticks.</p> <p>Reports are sent to partners via e-mail and some of the provincial directorates of Agriculture also communicate with GSA via e-mail.</p>

Name of institution:
Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar (GSA)
Main information needs not satisfied:
<p>Main information needs for programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from individual households on food production and other livelihood strategies • Information on market prices at provincial and district level • Meteorological information and long term weather forecasts • Information about new insights in the analysis of food security, livelihoods and vulnerability • Information about projects and experiences in other countries <p>Major unmet needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSA has difficulties obtaining up to date reference literature, especially on food security, livelihoods and vulnerability. They would like to have a small up to date library. <p>Plans for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSA wants to have e-mail links with all provincial directorates to facilitate the exchange of information. Especially information to be sent by provincial directorates for regular reports (monthly, quarterly etc.) but also to facilitate the early warning system. Although the latter can also make use of telephone to provide a quick preliminary assessment. • GSA wants to develop a data-bank where data and reports are easily accessible to partners (Government Institutions, UN-organisations, SADC and Civil Society). • GSA wants to be able to analyse data in order to provide more than just descriptive statistics. They also want to be able to give a fair evaluation of the vulnerability of households. <p>Resource needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library with books (in Portuguese) on food security, rural livelihoods analysis and vulnerability analysis <p>Training needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of socio-economic data • Design and implementation of household surveys with regard to livelihoods, food security and vulnerability • Exchange visits to other food security offices (Mozambique)

Name of institution:
Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar (GSA)
Main problems faced in terms of information and communication management:
<p>Information sharing within GSA and with partners is suboptimal. Information is scattered over various desk top computers and no inventory of information available in digital format is maintained. The FAO-project 'Apoio ao Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar' (GCP/ANG/027/EC) planned to build a data-bank but this plan has not been realised. Apparently, the ministry did not make the human resources needed for implementation and maintenance available.</p> <p>There is a library within MINADER, but it contains outdated books and no information on food security. GSA has no influence on the acquisition of books by and subscription to journals effected by the library.</p> <p>Communication with the provincial directories of agriculture is suboptimal and communication with the ministry at district level is indirect (via de provincial directorate). Some DPA send and receive reports via e-mail. However, the reports sent to them are not adapted to that specific province, nor to the interests or capacities of the intended readers. GSA staff does not know whether reports reach the districts because responsibility for distribution at district level lies with the provincial directorates.</p> <p>Within the GSA there are no people responsible for ICT. However, GSA is located within the ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, which has a small unit responsible for the Internet.</p> <p>GSA does not contribute to the maintenance of the website of MINADER.</p> <p>GSA does not use teleconferencing and/or conference calls. Use of GIS is still in its infancy. The agrometeorologist has received a brief course in the use of GIS software (ARCVIEW) and GPS hardware.</p> <p>GSA depends on personnel from IDA in the provinces to obtain information from households etc. When IDA personnel receive orders to prioritise other tasks, GSA remains without information.</p> <p>A rural brain drain. Trained and experienced personnel from IDA is often hired by NGOs or promoted to provincial level.</p> <p>Inadequate training in data analysis.</p>
Why institution selected as a key:
<p>The GSA has the mandate to obtain and analyse information on food security and vulnerability and to divulge that information to other government organisations, International organisations and Civil Society. Therefore, it acts as a channel, through which all information on food security of Angola flows.</p> <p>GSA very much depends on personnel from other government institutions to collect the data they need. When other institutions do not see data collection for GSA as important, the quality and quantity of the data might become compromised. The GSA has been instated relatively recently and personnel have had little training. It appears that a significant part of the budget comes from FAO and WFP projects and if these projects stop, the effectivity of GSA might be severely compromised.</p>

Name of institution:
Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agraria (IDA)
Objective / mission statement:
To provide technical and material assistance to the most vulnerable farmers of Angola
Field of specialisation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance to subsistence farmers growing food crops (beans, maize, cassava, sorghum) • Provide agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizer and pesticides) and services (motorised ploughing) on credit to small scale farmers <p>Departments within the IDA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources • Administration • Finance • Management of field stations • Rural engineering • Training and communication • Office of studies and evaluation • Coordination and supervision <p>The department of Training and Information is responsible for information management. The department is responsible for the organisation of seminars, the publication of internal evaluation reports, fact sheets and the content of the radio programmes. The Department will also restart a monthly journal. The department manages a small library and has access to the Internet.</p>
Number of staff professional, clerical, technical, etc; permanent / temporary):
Professional staff: 100 in provinces and 30 in Luanda Technical staff: 284 in provinces and 11 in Luanda Clerical staff: 400 in provinces and 8 in Luanda
Specialised skill areas: Agriculture, animal production, pest control, veterinary sciences and Rural Development. All staff has been trained as technician and has additional training in extension.
Branches, other sites:
Branches in all provinces and in 82 of 163 municipalities (districts).
Annual budget:
<p>About 30 million USD/year. In the coming four years the budget varies between 29 million and 32 million per year.</p> <p>About 12.5% will be spent on means of transport (cars and motor cycles), 12.5% on rehabilitation of infrastructures and equipment, 16% on personnel and the remaining 49% on inputs to farmers, mostly seeds, fertilizer and pesticides.</p>
Source of funding, incl. main donors / sponsors:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angolan Government

Name of institution:
Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agraria (IDA)
Programme / projects undertaken:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reintegration programmes for Demobilised Soldiers (Demobbed soldiers) • Supply of inputs (Farmers) • Rehabilitation of infrastructures (IDA personnel) • Training of personnel (IDA personnel) • Data collection (GSA)
Target audience (plus number, actual or estimated):
<p>In principle, all small-scale farmers (about 2.2 million) of Angola. Currently, their extension workers have direct contact with approximately 75,000 farmers, mostly those living within 20 km from the district capitals where IDA is present. An unknown number is reached through the weekly 1 hour radio programme 'Voz do Campo'. Both extension workers and the radio programme provide information about growing food crops. The radio programme also mentions current market prices of food crops.</p>
Extent of interaction with CTA – Spore Magazine, SDI, QAS, DORA, seminars, consultants, publications:
<p>Spore magazine CTA publications DORA SDI CD-ROM / Database subscriptions Question & Answer Service (QAS) - Once used by interviewed person</p>
Extent of collaboration / interaction with other institutions (name, nature)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange information with IIA, IIV, Instituto de Reintegração de Ex Militares and Unidade Técnica de Coordenação Humanitária da Ministério de Reintegração Social • Ministério de Comercio • ADRA • AFRICARE • CARE • World Vision • CLUSA • FONGA • AGRISUD • IDA evaluates the work of NGOs. • Exchange of info and implementation of projects with FAO, UNDP, WFP, EC.

Name of institution:
Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agraria (IDA)
How information needs are currently met, and from where or by whom:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDA receives information about the current status of crops in the field from its extension workers and the extension workers of NGOs. • IDA receives information from EDAs (Estação de Desenvolvimento Agrario, Field station for agricultural development) about the results of off farm field trials. • IDA receives information from Research institutes (Veterinary Research Institute and Agricultural Research Institute). • IDA receives information from UN organisations. • IDA receives information from the Rural Extension Service of Brazil. <p>All departments have access to computers and all computers have access to the Internet. Currently a LAN is being installed with funds coming through FAO. IDA does not use conference calls, teleconferencing or GIS.</p> <p>Communication with provincial department is usually by phone, in some cases by e-mail. All communication to municipalities is indirect, via the provincial directorates.</p>
Main information needs not satisfied:
<p>Main information needs for programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDA specifically needs reference books on rural development in Africa in Portuguese. IDA is also interested in journals and magazines about rural development in Portuguese and focused on Africa. <p>Major unmet needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical information for growing food crops (varieties, IPM, crop management) • Slow and inadequate communication with provinces and municipalities • Reliable statistics of Angolan agriculture <p>Plans for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By installing the local area network the institution hopes to make data more accessible to all workers. IDA will also install a new system of data collection <p>Resource needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computers and libraries at provincial level <p>Training needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of trainers for extension workers • How to manage micro credit schemes • Support to farmer's associations and co-operations

Name of institution:
Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agraria (IDA)
Main problems faced in terms of information and communication management:
<p>Lack of transport, lack of communication, brain drain at district level. Good extension workers have been hired by NGOs or are promoted. However, IDA expects to rehire many extension workers because many NGOs received donor funds for emergency work, mainly resettlement, and will cease to operate in the near future.</p> <p>Information is often stored at individual computers and therefore not easily accessible to all colleagues. The same goes for information downloaded from the Internet by individual workers.</p> <p>There is no clear policy or strategy for acquisition of books and or subscription to journals by the library.</p> <p>The flux of information between central level and the provinces is slow and inadequate.</p> <p>Text books and reference books in Portuguese are most difficult to find</p>
Why institution selected as a key:
<p>IDA is the government institution that works directly with poor farmers. Furthermore, all extension messages from MINADER (including those of IDF) are delivered to the farmers by IDA. IDA has the capacity to reach many farmers.</p>

Name of institution:
Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal (IDF)
Objective / mission statement:
Implement the policies defined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Field of specialisation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation (with exotic fast growing trees) • Seedling production • Bee keeping • Control of hunting and wood cutting • Forest management • Extension <p>Departments within the IDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of Studies and Planning • Department of Forestry • Department of Control • Department of Fauna • Department of Administration and Finance • Department of Human Resources <p>The Office of Studies and Planning is responsible for information management.</p>
Number of staff professional, clerical, technical, etc; permanent / temporary):
Professional staff 35 Technical staff 800 Clerical staff 700
About 80 staff in Luanda
Specialised skill areas: Biologists, forestry engineers, agricultural engineers and veterinarians.
Branches, other sites:
Brigades in each province and in 100 out of 163 Municípios
Annual budget:
No information
Source of funding, incl. main donors / sponsors:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angolan Government
Programme / projects undertaken:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory development of new forestry law (Communities, government) • Combat desertification near Tombua (Residents of Tombua)

Name of institution:
Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal (IDF)
Target audience (plus number, actual or estimated):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Communities contact through IDA and NGOs • Commercial loggers contact through provincial brigades • Commercial hunters contact through provincial brigades • NGOs organised in 'Rede Majombe' • Saw mills through provincial brigades (5 or 6)
Extent of interaction with CTA – Spore Magazine, SDI, QAS, DORA, seminars, consultants, publications:
Spore Magazine
Extent of collaboration / interaction with other institutions (name, nature)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a project with FAO (FAO Netherlands Partnership Programme) to develop a new forestry law with participation of all stakeholders • Stop desertification near Tombua in collaboration with UNDP
How information needs are currently met, and from where or by whom:
<p>FAO, SADC, CTA (Esporo), Embassies in Luanda and Angolan embassies in foreign countries, IBAMA, Eduardo Mondlane University (Mozambique), National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife, Ministry of Agriculture, Mozambique.</p> <p>Computers are used for data compilation, report writing and electronic communication.</p> <p>Contact with provincial brigades is via telephone and surface mail</p> <p>Computers at central level only. Access to Internet via Ministry. Slow and intermittent. No LAN, no teleconferencing and no conference calls are used. No use is made of GIS.</p>

Name of institution: Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal (IDF)
Main information needs not satisfied: Main information needs for programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of and access to satellite images for forest monitoring • Grading systems of wood/timber • Management of National parks • How to make inventories of natural resources Major unmet needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of GIS to facilitate inventories Plans for the future: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop better data storage • Start a GIS-based system of forest monitoring in Angola • Install Local Area Network to facilitate communication • Training of staff in the use of ICT • There is currently only an annual plan. On the basis of the new forestry law, the IDF will develop a set of objectives for short medium and long term. Until the development of this plan, IDF continues with reforestation, seedling production and emission of annual licences for logging. Resource needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to relevant satellite images • Hardware and software to process the information from satellite images Training needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in implementation of inventories (contact made with Inventory unit of DNFFB) • Send staff to the Eduardo Mondlane University for study • Lobby for education at university level in forest engineering in Angola
Main problems faced in terms of information and communication management: All information is difficult to access, but digital information is the most difficult. Data storage needs to be improved. All departments have their own storage of data, as do all provincial brigades. There are no links between these different data-banks. To obtain reports from other departments, an official request has to be written, which must pass through the office of the director. Analysis of data can be improved. Now only descriptive statistics are available. The IDF does not know the size or quality of forest and fauna resources in the country. IDF needs access to GIS systems to be able to make at least a first analysis of the forest reserves in Angola. Lack of personnel to adequately patrol protected areas and to monitor logging and hunting Lack of transport Brain Drain at Municipality level
Why institution selected as a key: The institution is responsible for management of forestry and wildlife and has representations in the majority of the municipalities. IDF works closely with IDA and with the NGO network Majombe. IDF is the key institution with regard to forestry and wildlife in Angola.

Name of institution:
Instituto de Pesca Artesanal (IPA)
Objective / mission statement:
To support and strengthen the artisanal fisheries sector in Angola.
Field of specialisation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boat building • Production and maintenance of fishing nets • Social support to fishing communities (building health centres and primary schools) • Provision of credit (for nets, boats, engines, ice, fuel) • Monitoring catches <p>Departments within the IPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of Administration and Finance • Technical Directorate • General Directorate • Department of Studies and Projects • Department of Finance • Department of Fishing Communities • Department of Mariculture • Department of Aquaculture <p>The Department of Studies and Projects is responsible for information management.</p>
Number of staff professional, clerical, technical, etc; permanent / temporary):
Professional staff 22 Technical staff 97 Clerical staff 160
Specialised skill areas: Marine fisheries.
Branches, other sites:
Representations in all coastal provinces. Currently setting up representations in inland provinces as well, because they are now also responsible for inland fisheries.
Annual budget:
2005 budget USD\$ 100,000
Source of funding, incl. main donors / sponsors:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angolan Government • FAO and PNUD finance two projects
Programme / projects undertaken:
PESNORTE, support to artisanal fisherfolk in Northern Angola (Fisherfolk) ABRIS: support to artisanal fisherfolk (Fisherfolk)

Name of institution:
Instituto de Pesca Artesanal (IPA)
Target audience (plus number, actual or estimated):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artisanal fishermen (23,000) - Direct contact-, usually monthly or quarterly, often through leaders of associations
Extent of interaction with CTA – Spore Magazine, SDI, QAS, DORA, seminars, consultants, publications:
Spore Magazine (received twice)
Extent of collaboration / interaction with other institutions (name, nature)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO, UNDP and FIDA provide funds for projects implemented by IPA
How information needs are currently met, and from where or by whom:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Fisheries Provincial representations Instituto de Investigação Marítima Seminars organised by BCMLE and GCLME <p>Computers are used for reports and data compilation (also to be presented in reports). Information is sent to the ministry of fisheries.</p> <p>Contacts with provincial delegations are maintained through telephone. Some of the information from the institution is available on the website of the ministry of fisheries.</p>
Main information needs not satisfied:
<p>Main information needs for programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical information on making nets, engine repairs, use of buoys. <p>Major unmet needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPA needs more information on the management of associations IPA needs more information on data analysis and data production <p>Plans for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPA wants to develop a website Development of audio-visual material for extension purposes Extension work on co-operations and associations Production of training material for fish breeding, marine aquaculture, and fresh water fisheries <p>Resource needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPA needs books and manuals with information about freshwater fisheries and aqua culture in fresh water, because they are now responsible for these activities IPA needs books and manuals with information on marine aquaculture (mussels) IPA needs information on how to support associations <p>Training needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPA also wants to improve use of computers through better training of its staff Training material: leaflets, audiovisual material

Name of institution:
Instituto de Pesca Artesanal (IPA)
Main problems faced in terms of information and communication management:
<p>Better management of information is possible in the Departments of Studies and projects, Fishery communities and aquaculture.</p> <p>IPA would like to be able to have on-line access to information on catches through ARTFISH. But not all countries are using this system (which was developed by FAO).</p> <p>Computers with limited access to Internet via dial up connection. No LAN. No use of teleconferencing or conference calls.</p> <p>Information about catches is provided by volunteers who are members of fishing associations. When the volunteers are busy with other activities, data are not collected or quality is substandard</p> <p>Lack of transport</p>
Why institution selected as a key:
<p>IPA is the main institution working with fisherfolk. Recently IPA was also made responsible for fresh water fisheries. IPA supports fisher folk with extension, implementation of micro credit and intends to provide more information on fresh water fish breeding and shellfish breeding.</p>

Name of institution:
Liga Jubileu 2000 Angola
Objective / mission statement:
Protection and promotion of socio-economic rights of the citizens of Angola
Field of specialisation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat of poverty and promotion of alternative sustainable methods of development • Transparent management of government funds and external debt • Regional and sub regional integration • International financial relations and trade <p>There are no departments within the Liga</p> <p>One full time post is for organisation and storage of data. There are currently no people or groups supporting local networks etc. The updates for the website are outsourced to the hosting organisation.</p>
Number of staff professional, clerical, technical, etc; permanent / temporary):
Full time 3 Part time 1 Volunteers 15
Branches, other sites:
None
Annual budget:
Euro 180,000
Source of funding, incl. main donors / sponsors:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCO • NIZA • Christian Aid
Programme / projects undertaken:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in the development of the National Plan to combat Poverty (Government, donors etc.) • Studies in the area of food security (Donors) • Campaigned for Fair Trade (Consumers and businesses in developed world) • Campaigned against poverty (Government) • Campaign for transparency in government spending (Government)

Name of institution:
Liga Jubileu 2000 Angola
Target audience (plus number, actual or estimated):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the association (NGOs, professional associations (lawyers economists etc), churches) • Trade unions • Government institutions • Parliamentary commissions (agriculture, industry & commerce; economics & finance; human rights) • Universities • Secondary schools
Extent of interaction with CTA – Spore Magazine, SDI, QAS, DORA, seminars, consultants, publications:
<p>Spore magazine CTA publications DORA (Distribution of Reference Books on Agriculture) Question & Answer Service (QAS)</p>
Extent of collaboration / interaction with other institutions (name, nature)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CE, UN Human Rights Office, UNDP, NORAD, Save the Children (Norway, Denmark and Sweden), World bank, USAID, UCTH • Asked to do studies and consultancies. UN, bilaterals and World Bank often invite them to represent the civil society in participatory discussions about their new strategies
How information needs are currently met, and from where or by whom:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional: Southern Africa Peoples Solidarity Network, SARN (Pretoria). ADC (Cape Town), AFRODAT • International: Jubilee 2000 International, Committee for the abolishment of debt in the third world (Brussels), Movimento Sem Terra (Brazil), UNIFO (Sindicatos Fiscais Federais de Brazil), EURODAT • National: DW, ADRA, SICA, members <p>Computers are used for access to the Internet, data analysis and storage and report writing. Two are available for member organisations without their own computers. Jubileu 2000 has also launched e-mail discussions among members.</p> <p>Four personal computers, all with broad band Internet access, wireless network in the office, website is maintained by hosting organisation, which is not satisfactory. They also have multimedia equipment for presentations (video, datashow, etc.). Telephone and fax are also present. No use is made of teleconferencing, conference calls or GIS.</p>

Name of institution:
Liga Jubileu 2000 Angola
Main information needs not satisfied:
<p>Main information needs for programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from the government about the budget • Information about food security, agriculture, management of natural resources, marketing and basic services <p>Major unmet needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information in formats adapted to and accessible to Angolan citizens. Specifically information related to international development policies (debt relief, international trade agreements) and information about Angolan laws with direct impact on citizens such as the land law. <p>Plans for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train a staff member to maintain the website in order to be able to maintain the site and rapidly post updates • Produce leaflets and pamphlets for the general public and specifically for secondary school pupils <p>Resource needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Books, magazines, bulletins CDs <p>Training needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of the documentation person in organisation of information in the library and the digital databank • Train volunteers and/or staff members in effective writing for the general public • Provide/train journalists in topics such as international debts, food security, transparency • Train staff in building and maintaining website
Main problems faced in terms of information and communication management:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection and organisation of data • Availability of data to members • Presentation of data to the general public <p>Volunteers have gained a good reputation and are more and more often asked to do consultancies by embassies, UN organisations etc. They are thus less and less available for the organisation. Jubileu is thinking about ways to counter this development.</p>
Why institution selected as a key:
<p>On recommendation by staff from DfID and EC. Jubileu 2000 Angola can function as a source of skilled professionals to implement CTA-supported activities in Angola.</p>

Name of institution:
Confederação das Associações de Camponeses Angolanos (UNACA)
Objective / mission statement:
To defend the interests of small scale farmers and to provide them with the knowledge and means to increase their production and sell their products
Field of specialisation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training of farmers • Micro credit for agricultural purposes (fertilizer, seeds, pumps) • Marketing of agricultural products • Train some members in first aid and build first aid posts to provide basic health services to members of associations and cooperatives • Collect data on agricultural production <p>Departments within UNACA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of Staff and Operations • Directorate of Administration and Finance • Legal Office <p>The Directorate of Staff and Operations is responsible for collection, analysis and dissemination of information.</p>
Number of staff professional, clerical, technical, etc; permanent / temporary):
Professional staff 4 Technical staff 80 Clerical staff 13
Specialised skill areas: Agriculture, economy, education specialist, management of cooperatives. 107 people (17 at head office and 5 in each of the 18 the provinces).
Branches, other sites:
Branches in all provinces and all districts
Annual budget:
USD\$ 500,000
Source of funding, incl. main donors / sponsors:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership fees. (Each member pays 1 USD. 40% stays with the association, 30% goes to the provincial federation of associations and 30% to the national confederation. • Projects funded by the Angolan government
Programme / projects undertaken:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of Agricultural inputs (Resettled households) • Seed improvement project (Subsistence farmers) • Improvement of support to cooperatives and associations (cooperatives and associations) • Literacy courses (Members) • Institutional strengthening (UNACA)

Name of institution:
Confederação das Associações de Camponeses Angolanos (UNACA)
Target audience (plus number, actual or estimated):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 487 cooperatives and 4471 farmer's associations with a total of 490,126 members
Extent of interaction with CTA – Spore Magazine, SDI, QAS, DORA, seminars, consultants, publications:
None
Extent of collaboration / interaction with other institutions (name, nature)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDA • MINADER • MINSA • MINED • MIN • FINANÇAS • Min. Promoção da Mulher • ADRA <p>Collaboration, implementation of projects and exchange of information</p>
How information needs are currently met, and from where or by whom:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: Member organisations, IDA • International: Embassies, Organização de Cooperativas Brasileiras (OBC), Instituto António Sérgio, Cooperatives in Portugal, Plataforma Inter-Regional das Organizações de Camponeses de Africa Central, Organização Cooperativistas dos Países de Língua Portuguesa (OCPLP) <p>UNACA produces a quarterly magazine, <i>UNACA Actualidade</i>, with news about UNACA activities. All information from associations and cooperatives is sent to the head office as hard copy. The data are then keyed into a computer and descriptive statistics are produced for reports.</p> <p>UNACA owns two computers, one of which is out of date. Only one computer has access to the Internet. UNACA does not use teleconferencing or conference calls and does not use GIS. UNACA does not have a website.</p> <p>Telephone is used for communication; mobile phones are at least as important as fixed lines. Computers are used for the production of reports, the magazine and for descriptive statistics.</p>

Name of institution:
Confederação das Associações de Camponeses Angolanos (UNACA)
Main information needs not satisfied:
<p>Main information needs for programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facts sheets for most common crops (maize, cassava, ground nuts and beans) • Fact sheets for common cash crops (coffee, sweetand irish potato, rice and cotton) • Information on extension techniques • Information on Mechanization (intermediate technology?) • Information on management of associations and cooperatives • Marketing of agricultural products <p>Major unmet needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and training in financial management of associations and co-operations <p>Plans for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First improve and concentrate ITC at head office, and ensure that staff receives training to make optimum use of computers • Become involved in the radio rogramme 'O Voz do Campo', which should go from 1 hour to 1.5 hour/week • Make video documentaries to provide to the National Television Network • Improve the Newsletter • Extend geographical reach of organisation • Institutional Development of the organisation <p>Resource needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Books in Portuguese, CD-Rom, Internet • Audiovisual equipment: Video camera, recorder • Polaroid camera (to make passport photos for association members who need an ID card) • Computers at national level <p>Training needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of staff in effective writing for their members • Training in use of radio and audio visual equipment
Main problems faced in terms of information and communication management:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge on marketing • Lack of tractors and lorries • Lack of adequate storage facilities for agricultural products • Lack of infrastructure <p>The magazine needs to be improved since it is the most important carrier of information within UNACA.</p> <p>At national level, more computers are needed to speed up data analysis and production of reports. Data management at provincial level could be greatly improved if there were computers present at that level.</p>
Why institution selected as a key:
<p>The only farmer's union working in all of Angola</p> <p>UNACA is very closely linked to the government and the MPLA</p>

III.3 List of persons interviewed

Name	Function	Institution	Telephone contact	E-mail and/or website
Maria Eugénia da Silva	Chief of Department of Monitoring	Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar	+ 244 222 324 941	fao-gsa@snet.co.ao tunga100565@yahoo.com Meusi_7@hotmail.com
Ermelindo Amadeu Pereira	Chief of the Office of Studies and Evaluation	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário	+ 244 222 323 651 (tel/fax) + 244 222 323 857	acanga@ida-minader.com ida.canga@netangola.com
Dinho Major	Assistant to the Director	ADRA	+ 244 222 396 683 + 244 222 399 312 + 244 222 398 356 + 244 222 396 683 (fax)	Adra-ang@ebonet.net
António Muhungo	Coordinator	CONGA	+ 244 222 262 337 + 244 228 740 237 + 244 222 261 140 (fax)	conga@nexus.org www.conga.org
Benjamin Castello	President of the Board of Directors	Liga Jubileu 2000	+ 244 222 445 837 + 244 222 446 609 + 244 222 331 611 (fax)	Jubileu2000.ang@angonet.org www.jubileuangola.org
Albano da Silva Lussati	Vice President	UNACA	+ 244 222	-
Pedro Afonso Kingombo	Chief of Statistics Division	IPA	+ 244 222 334 112 + 244 222 393 039 (tel/fax)	ipescartesanal@snet.co.ao www.mipescas.gov.angola
Sebastião Martins	Member of the Board	FONGA	+ 244 222 446 389 + 244 222 443 231 + 244 222 396 683 (fax)	fonga@angonet.org centro_ept@yahoo.com.br
Domingos Nazaré	Chief of the Office of Studies and Planning	IDF	+ 244 222 323934 (tel/fax)	idf@netangola.com